

Apr 19 '22

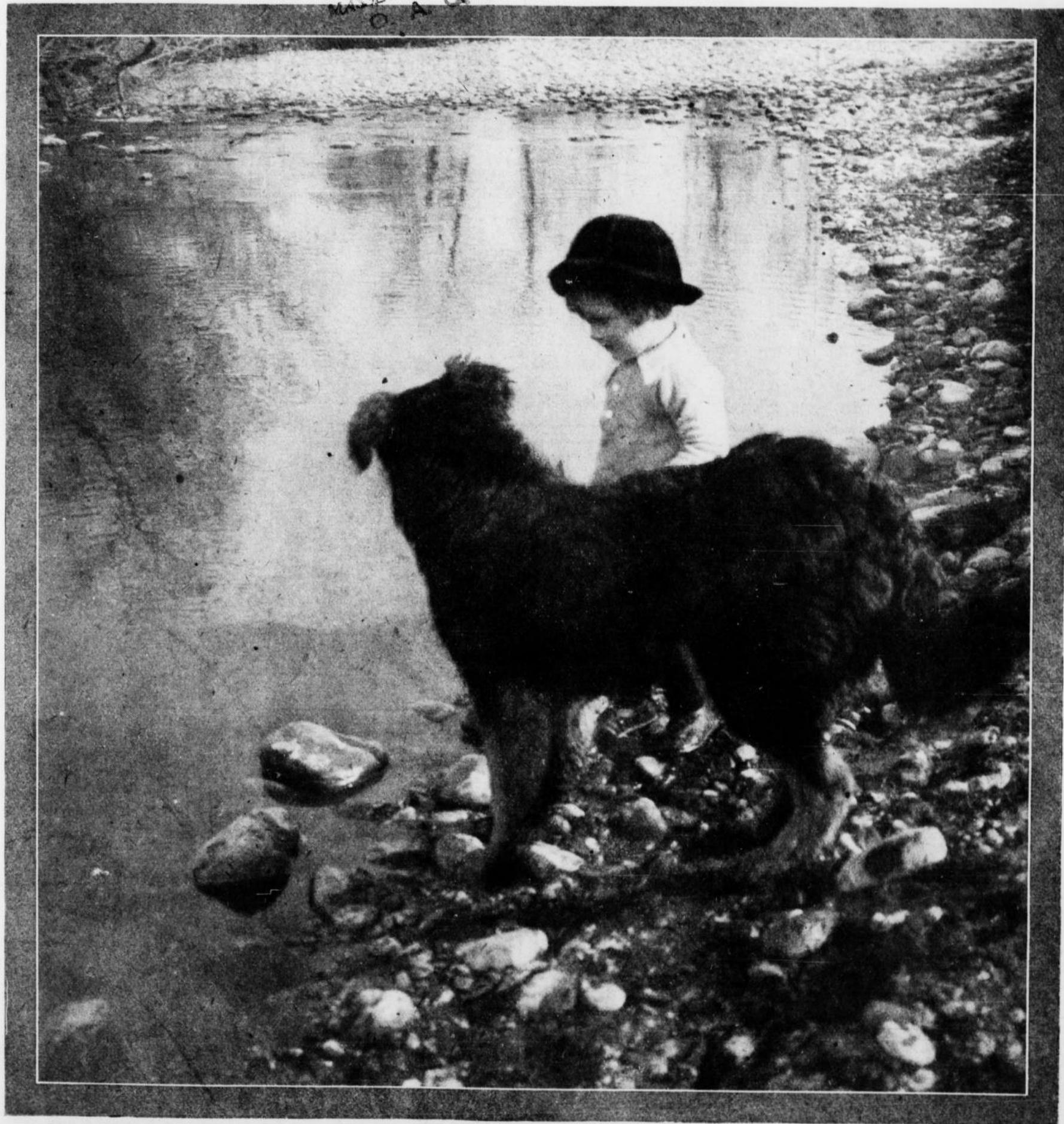
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

April 19, 1922

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

*Composition of Parties in the House Makes Necessary an Attention to Business Which is Irksome to Members of Old Parties—*

*Decrease of Deficit on National Railways*

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

WITH the commencement of the Easter recess on Tuesday, the first lap of the initial session of the 14th federal parliament has come to an end. There have been few debates of first-rate import or spectacular parliamentary duels and controversies, but, on the other hand, rarely in the memory of experienced observers has the interest in the day-by-day routine of parliamentary work been so steadily maintained. The torpor which in other sessions would endure for weeks on end is now absent. For this state of affairs the government's lack of parliamentary majority is largely responsible. The King ministry can propose but it cannot dispose, and there is always an interesting uncertainty what issues will arise, what outcome they will have and whether its best laid schemes may not "gang agley."

Previous ministries, especially when they commanded a majority in the Senate, were able to map out their plans and propound a program, with a reasonable assurance that sooner or later, no matter how bitter the resistance, they could carry it into effect. But no such guarantee is available for the present ministry. It can outline policies, introduce measures and adopt attitudes, but compulsory changes and retreats may just as likely be forced upon them as not, and it is debarred from venturing on any course of action which might provoke the combined hostility of the opposition groups. This state of affairs is highly painful to many of the older Liberal ministers who recall those halcyon days when, once a policy had been decided upon by the cabinet, they had merely to crack the party whip and all would go merrily as a marriage bell. Many of them do not conceal their irritation, but the oldest and wisest of them all, Mr. Fielding, with his long experience of political cloud and sunshine, knows that things must be accepted as they are and not as one would wish them to be, and handles each crisis as it arises with remarkable coolness and sagacity. Without this sage adviser at his elbow Mr. King would have landed in serious errors on more than one occasion. Not a few Liberals, chafing at the restraints imposed upon them, are clamorous for an election this summer in the hopes that they would, by appealing to the venality of certain constituencies, be able to snatch a clear majority and have a freedom of action now denied them.

## Real Parliamentary Government

But the Progressive party should at once take out a policy of insurance against any election which would impair their uniquely favorable position by pressing for redistribution. The fact is that, for the first time since Confederation, Canada is enjoying real parliamentary government and the representatives of the people are supreme. In the last half century political observers of every creed have lamented the fact that the prestige of parliaments has steadily shrunk through the centralization of power and initiative in cabinets, which have been transformed from representative committees

to autocratic bodies. Now the clock has been set back at Ottawa, in what most intelligent people can regard as a healthy direction. The cabinet still retains a measure of initiative and power, but it has been shorn of its demanding power and must now submit to the general will of the House. Already on several occasions it has been compelled to change its policy, but the changes have been all in the national interest and its sane and progressive measures have always received ample support. The government is now faced by valuable checks against follies and crimes, and since the present alignment bids fair to secure for the country as sound a governance as it has enjoyed for many years, it should be preserved as long as possible.

## The Railway Statement

During the past week the House only sat for one and a half days. Of these the half day most important was on Tuesday, when Mr. Kennedy, the minister of railways, read his first annual railway statement from a long and

business-like document. There is still an enormous deficit on our National Railways amounting to over 74 million dollars, but despite the depression in industry and agriculture it is about two million dollars less than last year. The ratio of operating expenses to revenue has declined in each case, and while the proportion of the state-owned mileage to the whole remains at 52 per cent., the proportion of the total traffic secured for it has risen from 52.21 to 54.22 per cent. The most unsatisfactory feature of the statement is the increase in the capital charges, which is largely due to the deficits of previous years. Thanks to lessened capital expenditure, the sum to be voted for railways this year is \$97,220,000, which is a pleasant decline from the \$179,065,760 demanded last year. Mr. Kennedy then outlined some of the government's plans for the future, and promised that the consolidation of the various systems would be carried out immediately. A new board of able and representative men will be entrusted with the management of the national system and a thorough re-organization will take place. The huge mileage of the national system will be divided into a series of regional districts which will be allowed a measure of local autonomy, and the aim will be centralization of general direction and control with decentralization in

Continued on Page 30

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN







# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 19, 1922

## The Manitoba Campaign

Reports from all parts of Manitoba indicate that the farmers are meeting their political responsibility in a businesslike manner. Organization conventions have already been called or held in 22 constituencies, to be followed by nominating conventions later on. It is anticipated that there will be about 40 farmers' candidates in the field when the organization is completed. The farmers realize that the province is looking to them to be led out of the political jungle through which we are wandering. The farmers' activities indicate that they promise to fulfil such expectations.

The rumors in circulation regarding coalition, understandings or bon entente movements between the organized farmers and one or other of the two old parties are pure moonshine. This political gossip did not originate in the ranks of the organized farmers, and there is no person or persons in authority among the organized farmers to make or consider such proposals. Until election day the organized farmers will plow their political furrow in accord with the uniform plan adopted by the organization. They will welcome support from all who believe they are moving in the right direction. It is hard for many people to realize that the farmers' political movement is conducted upon a basis vastly different in many respects from that of the old-line party system. The organized farmers have never vested their leaders or committees with power to select candidates for which the people have to vote. The organized farmers have never authorized any committee or clique to alter, manipulate or barter the policy of the organization. There is complete self-government in the nomination and election of candidates in each constituency. The candidates will be selected at properly constituted and representative nominating conventions. Such a system tends inevitably to bring forward candidates representing the views of the electorate. Readily it will be seen that such a system provides no place nor opportunity for dickering, bargaining or saw-offs on the eve of an election.

When the election is over, however, we predict that the candidates elected by the farmers, whether they represent the smallest or the largest group in the new legislature, will be found ready to co-operate to the fullest degree with all others who desire to constitute a stable, strong, courageous and progressive government. Then and only then will there be a body organized and possessing the power to deal with matters of such importance.

## A Wheat Board for 1922?

The question of whether or not the 1922 wheat crop of Canada shall be marketed through a Wheat Board similar to that of 1919 is now before parliament and is being considered by the agricultural committee of the House of Commons. Leaders of the organized farmers, including H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A. and of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; James Robinson, managing director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, have testified before the committee and have each presented a very strong case in favor of the re-establishment of the board. Opposition to the proposal has been voiced by C. B. Watts, representing the Dominion Millers' Association, who claimed that a speculative market was of benefit to the producers, and

it is announced that evidence will be given during the next two weeks by representatives of the Toronto Board of Trade and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, and by James Stewart and F. W. Riddell, the chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the former board. The agricultural committee of the House of Commons includes a number of Progressive members from the West who are strong supporters of the Wheat Board, and there is reason to hope that the report of the committee will be favorable and that the board will be re-established.

In response to many requests for information as to the Wheat Board of 1919, The Guide, in this issue, publishes an article giving the salient facts as to its method of operation and the results accomplished. The fact that the control exercised by the board over the marketing of the crop of 1919 was beneficial to consumers as well as to producers is demonstrated by figures quoted from the report of James Stewart, chairman of the board, showing that while the farmers of Canada received 25 cents a bushel more for their wheat than their fellow farmers in the United States, the price of bread in this country averaged one and a half cents a pound lower than it was across the border line during the same period. Neither the millers nor the grain trade, however, were deprived of their legitimate profits, the price of flour being maintained at a level corresponding to the cost of wheat, with a fair margin for operation and profit, while the service of the grain and elevator companies was also adequately remunerated. The factor that was eliminated in the marketing of the 1919 wheat crop was the speculative element, and there is no doubt in the minds of those who know the inside facts of the wheat market in 1919-20, that if it had not been for the control exercised by the board, and the courage and good judgment of the chairman, James Stewart, the professional speculators would have exacted a toll of many millions of dollars in that season at the expense of the producer and consumer alike. Conditions, though altered, are still far from normal, and the re-establishment of the Wheat Board, with its admittedly arbitrary powers, is the only method that holds out any promise of securing for the farmers a fair price for the crop they are about to sow. The Wheat Board will injure no legitimate interest that is serving the country. It will prevent the most important product of Canada and the chief food of the people from being the subject of a huge gamble. The best interests of the people at large demand the re-establishment of the Wheat Board to handle the 1922 crop.

## Fuss and Fun

It is reported that the pomp, splendor and "regardless-of-expense" ceremonies that marked the opening of parliament just about hypnotized the plain-living members of the Progressive group, who didn't believe that such gaudy magnificence existed outside of the Arabian Nights Entertainments. There seems to be a habit to look upon all this fuss and parade as necessary to properly uphold the dignity and importance of government, but it also appears that at the close of a session the members have another way of showing their appreciation of the dignity of the process of government. Here is what took place at the close of the third session of the fifteenth legislature of the province of Quebec, according to the report of the Montreal Gazette:

Members started in, when the House commenced to throw bills and documents about, preferably annual reports, since they are the heaviest. . . . An avalanche of blue books and books of every color poured into the (press) gallery, some of the members unfortunately showing excellent aim. The members most quiet during the session showed most skill on this occasion. Faced with a hostile bombardment of such an intensity the members of the press gallery retaliated in kind and soon had control of the situation, though not before half an hour's hard battle, a few broken lamps, some sore heads, one cut finger, but no ruffled tempers. The press men were largely aided by the fact that treason showed itself in the ranks of the parliamentarians. Now and then they turned on each other with public accounts.

Edifying, isn't it? The Manitoba legislature upheld its dignity in the same way last week. Perhaps it is only a long-delayed reaction to the other way of upholding the dignity of governing institutions, but suppose an annual convention of a farmers' organization was to conclude in that way—what would be said?

## Europe Gets Together

Just a few short years ago the hardest worked word in the languages of the world's greatest nations was the word meaning "unity." It was used by the Allies to build up strength to meet the aggression of the Central Powers; it was used by the Central Powers to build up strength in support of the aggression. It was the magic word in both divisions that was to make achievement possible, and, deplorable though it was that the urging to unity was not for a common human cause, if the war left any beneficent legacy it was surely the demonstration that given a sufficiently powerful impelling motive men can be brought to act in unison, and that when something has to be done that men feel must be done before all things else, the one and only way to do it is by unity and co-operation.

The Genoa conference, which opened last week, is an effort to make the saving of European civilization as powerful a motive for human co-operation as that which held the nations together for purposes of war. Victors and vanquished have come together; they are meeting as equals, and each is expected to bring something to the fund of ideas for the rehabilitation of broken and distressed Europe. As Premier Lloyd George said, the war is over but snarling remains, and it is the business of the Pan-European conference to end the snarling and bring the nations together in the common cause of peace and human welfare.

The Genoa conference cannot accomplish everything. Its scope has been limited. Reparations and disarmament, for example, have been ruled out, but it is difficult to see how the ruling can be based on the resolution passed by the Supreme Council at Cannes. Reparations and disarmament are not mentioned in the Cannes resolution upon which the agenda of the Genoa conference is based, but the resolution does state that the nations should "take a common engagement to abstain from all aggression on their neighbors," and it includes public finance, international commerce, the development of productive labor, currency and exchange among the matters to be discussed. How it is possible to discuss these things without taking into consideration expenditures on military account and the effect of reparations, both on currency, exchange and commerce, it is exceedingly difficult to see, and independent observers of repute have expressed the opinion that the conference cannot avoid discussion of the things that



have been ruled out. Reparations can only be paid by production, and markets must be found for the products. So far no nation has expressed any willingness to be the market for the production out of which alone reparations can be paid. Similarly in the matter of disarmament; the best guarantee against aggression is the absence of means for aggression, but there is a decided lack of enthusiasm for that form of guarantee.

However, it is gratifying to note that the conference seems to be getting together. Suspicions are subsiding, and even the French delegates are forgetting the hostility with which their government first regarded the conference, and, in the popular phrase, are "getting down to brass tacks." The right attitude is beginning to prevail, and while the conference may not accomplish all that it might, the softening of antagonisms, the development of understanding and with it toleration, and the force of the desire for unity in the common cause of human welfare, will all make for the co-operation without which Europe cannot be restored. The conference may be only a beginning, but if it begins something that the nations of Europe insist upon continuing, then it will have vindicated the judgment of Premier Lloyd George and put another nail in the coffin of the old way of doing things.

### The National Railways

The speech of Hon. W. C. Kennedy, minister of railways, in the House of Commons last week, while it provided an abundance of material for thought for the members during the Easter recess, also settled the question of what the government meant in the Speech from the Throne when it spoke of co-ordinating the railways. There is to be a real unity of management of the entire system owned by the government, including the Grand Trunk, with regional administrative units each under a general manager, but policy

for the whole will be laid down by a central board. This will be a severe disappointment to those interests who have hoped to regain private ownership of the Grand Trunk, but it will be welcomed by the country as not only making clear the government's intention to give public ownership a real trial, but as a prerequisite to the practical application of the intention. Only by such consolidation of the government-owned lines is it possible to systematize administration and operation and bring the whole national railway property to that degree of efficiency that is necessary to make of it a real national asset.

Mr. Kennedy also stated that the House of Commons will be asked to appoint a special committee to go into the whole question of freight rates, with special reference to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. This committee should also take into consideration the Manitoba agreement and let it be decided once and for all by parliament just what value that agreement possesses. The Crow's Nest Pass agreement will come into force on July 6 unless the suspensory legislation is renewed, and the committee will have to move more quickly than the Board of Railway Commissioners generally does if its recommendations are to be made before that date.

The minister's statement simply bristles with statistics, but of the mass of figures which he laid before the House, the most interesting, to the taxpayer at least, are those which show what the country has actually to pay to keep going the national railways. On the Canadian National lines the deficit for 1921 amounts to \$56,673,935, as against \$67,505,059 in 1920. The Grand Trunk deficit was \$15,672,299, as against \$6,527,243 in 1920, an increase which may be taken to indicate what demands would be made on the public treasury were the road to pass into private hands. On the whole

system the deficit for 1921 was \$72,346,234, as compared with \$74,032,302 in 1920. "The actual cash for operating deficits, interest charges to the public and betterment which is required to be provided for the current year," said Mr. Kennedy, "is \$84,956,552, as against \$119,078,372 last year." The total amount required for all purposes of the railways this year is \$97,220,000, as against \$179,065,760 voted in the previous year. A dollar saved is a dollar gained, and if the saving on the nationally-owned railways can be kept progressing at that rate it will be the easier to understand why the desire should exist in some quarters to have the roads returned to private ownership.

When Mr. Ballantyne started out with his brilliant plan of a Canadian Merchant Marine his idea probably was to build ships to bring to Canada things that the tariff wouldn't let in. From the cost to the country of the Merchant Marine, Mr. Ballantyne may congratulate himself on the great success of his idea.

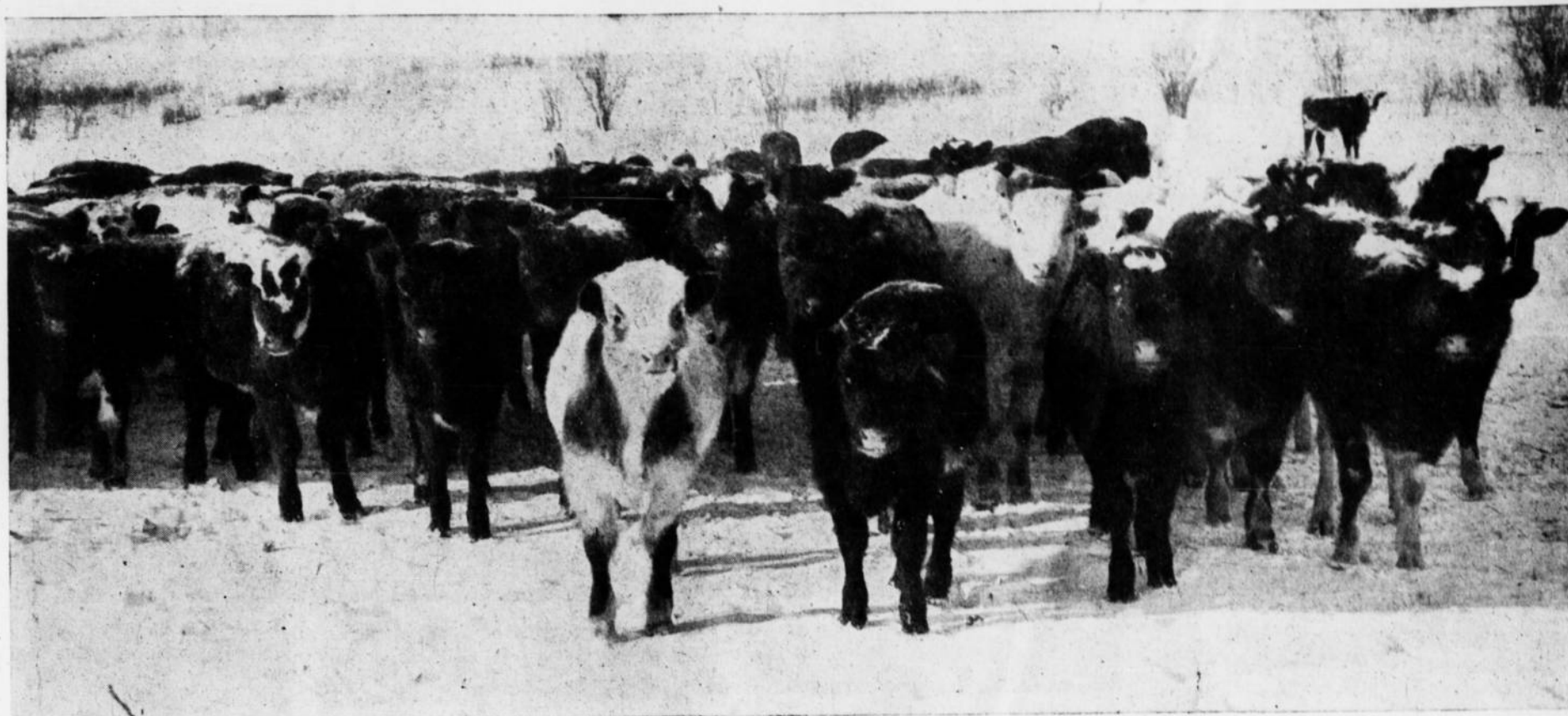
A recently published analysis of the distribution of income in the United States by the National Bureau of Economic Research states that in 1918, "the most prosperous one per cent. of the income receivers had nearly 14 per cent. of the total income, the most prosperous five per cent. of the income receivers had nearly 26 per cent. of the total, the most prosperous ten per cent. of the income receivers had nearly 35 per cent. of the total, and the most prosperous 20 per cent. of the income receivers had about 47 per cent. of the total income." And some people wonder why there is unrest.

The members of the government and of the legislature in New Zealand have set a good example and made a contribution towards restoring normal times by reducing their salaries and indemnities ten per cent.



The Legislature Prorogues---The End of a Perfect Day





Range calves wintered on silage

# The Canadian Wheat Board

**T**HE Canadian Wheat Board, which marketed the wheat crop of 1919, was a compulsory pool on a national scale. The board was appointed by the Dominion government, and derived its powers from orders-in-council passed under the War Measures Act, which thus had the same force and effect as acts of the Dominion parliament.

The board was not created solely, or indeed, particularly, for the benefit of the farmers. It was a national necessity, due to international conditions, and its operation was undoubtedly beneficial to the consuming public of Canada as well as to the producers of wheat.

## Previous Conditions

The crops of 1917 and 1918, it will be remembered, were marketed at a price fixed by the Dominion government and through a governmental agency known as the Board of Grain Supervisors. The whole of the exportable surplus during those crop years was purchased by the Wheat Export Company, which represented the British Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, and which was the sole exporter from Canada to Great Britain, France and Italy. After the armistice was signed in November, 1918, the co-operative arrangements which had existed among the allies and certain neutral countries for the purchase of wheat were discontinued, but in August, 1919, as a result of the decision of the Supreme Economic Council, the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies again became the purchaser of wheat for Great Britain, France and Italy. There was also continued government control of the purchase and distribution of wheat in Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, these countries, however, acting independently of each other and competing with each other in the purchase of their supplies. The United States, meanwhile, had established the United States Grain Corporation, which was ready to receive the farmers' wheat at \$2.25 per bushel if a higher price could not be obtained on the open market.

## Farmers Demand Action

Under these conditions it was necessary for the Dominion government to determine what course should be adopted in this country.

It was generally understood that the government intended to remove all restrictions and permit the re-opening of the grain exchanges, with no restraint upon speculative trading. This would have left the farmers at the mercy of

## *A Review of the Operations of the Wheat Board of 1919-20 and What it Accomplished--Canadian Farmers Secure Better Prices and Consumers Cheaper Bread than in United States--*

*By J. W. Ward*

speculators, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Western Canada, on July 10, 1919, telegraphed a strongly-worded protest against this course, the resolution forwarded concluding as follows:

"Therefore, the Canadian Council of Agriculture is strongly opposed to the opening of the Canadian markets for unrestricted trading in wheat and would reiterate its recommendation of August, 1918, that the government of Canada create without delay a body similar to the United States Grain Corporation, with like powers and functions and with the financial accommodation adequate to its operations."

In spite of this the government, on July 21, gave orders permitting the re-opening of the future market on the grain exchanges. There was, however, no open market for cash grain, the fixed price of \$2.24½ remaining in force until August 15. October futures opened at \$2.21½ and in a few days advanced to \$2.42. The government then suddenly decided upon control, and on July 31, 1919, an order-in-council was passed providing for the creation of the Canadian Wheat Board. The future market was closed the next day, and on August 15, when the fixed price ceased to have effect, the Wheat Board took full control of the marketing of the wheat crop.

## Members of the Board

The board was composed of twelve men, two of whom were farmers, the others representing the grain trade, the milling interests and labor.

The chairman was James Stewart, of Winnipeg, who for the previous two years represented the British Wheat Purchasing Commission in Canada. The assistant chairman was F. W. Riddell, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. Farmers were represented by H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., and Col. John Z. Frazer, Burford, Ont. The grain trade was represented by F. O. Fowler and W. H. McWilliams, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and N. M. Paterson, of the Fort William Grain Exchange. The millers were represented by W. A.

Black, Montreal, of the Ogilvie Milling Company; W. A. Matheson, Winnipeg, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., and C. D. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association. The other two members of the board were Joseph Quintal, grain exporter, of Montreal, and W. L. Best, Ottawa, representing labor.

## A Monopoly

The board's instructions from the government, to quote from the report of the chairman, James Stewart, were "to sell the Canadian wheat crop of 1919 at a price which would bring the greatest possible benefit to the Dominion as a whole."

To enable it to carry out these instructions, the Wheat Board was given very wide powers. It was in fact given a monopoly of the wheat marketing business in Canada. All wheat delivered to an elevator or loaded on to cars had to be sold to the board or on the board's instructions, and all millers had to secure their supplies through the board and at a price fixed by the board. At the same time the board had power to regulate the price of flour and by-products, and for the first six months of the season fixed the maximum wholesale price of flour. After domestic requirements had been met, the board was empowered to sell the surplus wheat to purchasers overseas or in other countries for such prices as might be obtainable, and it was provided that the price to millers in Canada should be governed as nearly as possible by the prices obtainable at the same time in the world's markets. The import or export of wheat was prohibited except by permission of the board.

## Pooling the Proceeds

An important feature of the operation of the Wheat Board was the method of payment to the farmers. The order-in-council provided that payment should be on the pooling plan, and the board was given power:

"To pay, by way of advance, to the producers or other persons delivering wheat to the board, such price per bushel according to grade or quality and place of delivery for price purposes

as shall be set out in a schedule to be prepared by the board and approved by the governor-in-council, and to provide for the issue of participation certificates to persons entitled thereto."

It was further provided: "As soon as the board has received payment in full for all wheat delivered to the board, there shall be deducted from same all moneys disbursed by or on behalf of the board for expenses or otherwise connected with or incident to the operations of the board, and the balance shall be disbursed pro rata among all producers and others holding participation certificates."

The personnel of the board was announced on August 8, 1919, and its first meeting was held at Winnipeg four days later, when it immediately set to work to devise its plan of operations.

In view of the fact that it had been appointed for only one crop period, the board decided to utilize as far as possible the existing machinery of the grain trade and issued licenses to elevator companies, grain dealers and others engaged in the trade, authorizing them to carry on their business under the regulations made by the board. This enabled the grain companies to maintain their organizations intact and be ready to resume normal operations when the board ceased to function. Elevating and storage charges were allowed as usual, but no one was permitted to buy or sell wheat except for the account of the board. Other grains were not controlled by the board and the normal open market conditions prevailed so far as oats, barley, flax and rye were concerned.

## The Initial Payment

One of the big questions which had to be settled by the board before it could commence business was the initial price to be paid. Farmers were naturally anxious to secure the largest possible amount, but the board was faced with the necessity of playing safe. If it had advanced too large a price and a falling market had brought down the average price for the crop below that figure, the result would have been disastrous. Farmers, undoubtedly, would have objected to making a refund, and the government had no intention of shouldering a deficit. A price of \$1.75 was mentioned in the press as a probable advance, but this caused a storm of protest, some farmers having been led to entertain visions of \$3.00 wheat. The board, on August 19, fixed the advance for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba wheat on the basis of \$2.15 per

Continued on Page 18



# News from the Organizations

## Representing Farm Women

It will be a matter of interest to the women members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to know that Mrs. M. L. Burbank, provincial secretary of the women's section, left Regina on April 10, for an extended visit to the United States and Eastern Canada.

Mrs. Burbank will be the official representative of the Women's Section of the S.G.G.A. and the Provincial Council of Women to the Pan-American conference of Women, to be held at Baltimore, Maryland, on April 20 to 29. The sessions are to be held in the Hotel Belvedere, and a reception of the guests will also be held at the White House, Washington.

The subjects of discussion include education, civil and political status of women, child welfare, prevention of traffic in women, international friendship, and other subjects in which women are especially interested, and the speakers will include Lady Astor, M.P., and Miss Maud Royden, from London, England, Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B., the British Ambassador, Mrs. Robert Lansing, and other notabilities.

Mrs. Burbank expects to return to Regina by the first of June, in time to take part in an organization campaign in which the Central secretary and herself are planning to cover a large part of the province.

## U.F.A. Annual Report

The 1921 annual report of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., together with report of the 1922 annual convention, is now being prepared for distribution. A copy will be sent to the secretary of each local; additional copies may be secured at a cost of 15 cents each.

This annual report will contain, in addition to the minutes of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. conventions, the annual address of President Wood; the annual address of Mrs. Sears, president of the U.F.W.A.; reports of executive, of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. directors; reports of U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior branch secretaries; report of the educational department; special article on the work of Central office; reports of the following committees: Provincial Platform, Foreign Born, Wheat Markets, Labor, Chilled Meat (U.F.A.); and Legislature Marketing, Education, Health, and Social Service (U.F.W.A.).

Order your supply of copies now.

## Acadia Chautauqua

The Acadia Chautauqua Association have just finished another successful season of music, debate and entertainment. The Acadia Valley, Vandyne, Empress View, and Bonnie Brier U.F.A. locals took part in this winter's chautauqua. In spite of cold weather and hard times, it proved an entire success. The debates and addresses, judging from their enthusiastic reception by the large numbers attending at all points, bid fair to become more popular than the music and other forms of entertainment. Glevannah local, while not taking part this winter, have been working hard on local debates and entertainments, and promise to contribute something excellent when better weather conditions prevail.

## Meetings in Medicine Hat

That it was the business of every member of the U.F.A. to help solve the farmers' economic problems was emphasized by H. E. McDaniel, director for Medicine Hat constituency, in his addresses to locals recently. Mr. Hughes, representing the U.G.G., also spoke, and showed moving pictures of the production and marketing of grain. Although the roads and weather were unfavorable, good meetings were held at Foremost, Nemiscan, Etzikom, Orion, Manyberries, Doondale, Pendant d'Oreille, Comrey, Hooper and Ranchville.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

At several places there was lunch and dancing after the meetings.

## Will Watch Municipal Affairs

At the regular meeting of the Hanna local U.F.A., resolutions were passed asking for the re-establishment of the Wheat Board, and asking for lower freight rates.

One of the members gave a short talk on the work and expenses of the Central office.

A discussion on the Hanna District Municipal Hospital followed, and D. E. Green, chairman of the hospital board, answered a number of questions as to the management and expenses of that institution.

It was decided that a representative of the local, Frank Simpson, should attend the meetings of the municipal council, in order that the local may keep in closer touch with the municipal government.

At the next meeting, J. K. Sutherland, who has subscribed for Hansard, will give a talk on the present session of the Dominion parliament.

## Grain Cleaning Facilities

Thompson Local No. 982, of the U.F.A., at a recent meeting, carried the following resolution:

## Three Important Resolutions

The three following resolutions, which will be of considerable interest to members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, have just been forwarded to the Central office, Regina, by E. B. Flower, secretary of the Bapaume local of the association. The one relating to the order of presentation of resolutions at the annual convention, Mr. Flower states, is to be sent to various prominent members of the association in order to elicit their opinions on the proposal:

### Appointment of Grain Commissioner

"Whereas, the Grain Act is the Magna Charta of the western grain growers; it is of the utmost importance that this act should be properly administered; and

"Whereas, none of the commissioners who are at present appointed to administer this act are representatives of the grain growers in the true sense of the term, and,

"Whereas, it is understood that the term of office of one of the Grain Commissioners expires within a month;

"Be it resolved that no appointment be made to this office except with the approval of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, or the farmers accepted organizations, and that the executive of the S.G.G.A. take steps to bring pressure on the government at Ottawa accordingly."

### Convention Resolutions

"Whereas, so many resolutions are sent forward to the annual convention it is impossible to deal with all of them; and,

"Whereas, many resolutions of major importance sent up from locals are placed at the latter end of the agenda and receive scant consideration or go in the discard; and,

"Whereas, sec. 9, par. 6, of the constitution leaves very considerable power in the hands of the executive, which we consider to be not in accordance with democratic principles;

"Therefore be it resolved that in future all resolutions from whatever source, proposed to come before the annual convention, be placed in the hands of the executive at least 60 days before

"Whereas, very few, if any, grain elevators are equipped with grain cleaning devices, therefore making it impossible for farmers to save their cracked and broken grains, and weed seeds with food value for livestock;

"And, whereas, the said lack of grain cleaning facilities leaves the farmer who sells grain by the wagon-load at the mercy of the elevator operator in the matter of dockage;

"Therefore be it resolved that we the Thompson local U.F.A. No. 982 go on record as favoring any action which would induce elevator companies to install grain cleaning devices."

## A Busy Director

A. R. Brown, Director for the southern part of West Edmonton, has recently spoken at U.F.A. local meetings as follows: Bloomsbury, Neerlandia, Cherhill, Glenevis, Entwistle, Rossington, Sunnibend, Roselea, Cavell, Sion, Mid-Pembina, Lumford, Manola, Naples, Eastburg, Heaton Moore, Balm, and Rich Valley. Good attendance marked the entire series, and especially the three last-named meetings. Mr. Brown's addresses dealt with organization work, the U.G.G., and local railway problems. Meetings which had been arranged for Mayerthorpe, Ballantine and Anselmo were cancelled owing to bad weather or insufficient notice.

the date of the annual convention, that the executive compile these resolutions in the form of a selective ballot, and submit them to the locals to be balloted upon, the ballot papers to be returned to the executive not later than 15 days before the annual convention, the motions to come before convention in order of their priority on the ballot.

"That the constitution be amended accordingly."

### Change of Association's Name

"Whereas there is a tendency to form diverse unions of farmers in this province, and,

"Whereas, the S.G.G.A. is losing numerical strength the past three years, largely through the designation 'Grain Growers' which we consider a misnomer; and,

"Whereas, all other provinces in Canada have farmers' organizations under the designation 'United Farmers,'

"Therefore be it resolved, that our Central be requested to set machinery in motion as early as possible to have the name 'Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association' changed to 'United Farmers of Saskatchewan.'"

Regarding the subject matter of the first of these three resolutions, Mr. Flower states as follows:

"It has come to the attention of our local that there is about to be a vacancy on the Board of Grain Commissioners. We believe that the board as now constituted is not in the best interest of the grain producers of the prairie, and would urge on our executive that their very best efforts be used to see that the coming vacancy be filled by some one who in their opinion would represent the organized farmers. We understand that the members of the Board of Grain Commissioners hold office for eight years, which makes it all the more important that our executive should use their influence to see that the producers are not kept out of their representation for this very long period. We would also ask that they co-operate with the other provincial organizations at once as the time for action is very short."

Mr. Flower has been assured that this matter is having attention.

Hugh Critchlow spoke on organization and co-operative buying and selling at Mellowdale and Ft. Assiniboia to good crowds. One hundred and fifteen people were present at the Ft. Assiniboia meeting.

## Who Will Help?

"There is an English family living two miles east of me in a very poor condition. Last Monday she had borrowed 11 pounds of flour and she had about half a bushel of potatoes and that was all, no butter, no milk, no sugar and no eggs." This is an excerpt from one of many similar letters that reach the office of the U.F.W.M. In one place a mother with a family of six had been living on potatoes for three weeks before the neighbors discovered they had no flour. A friend writes of them thus: "There has been a very sad incident here on Tuesday morning. Mrs. A's little baby died. Oh, it is awful. It seems the last Sunday week he took convulsions, and I was over there on the following Tuesday, and then there was the second boy in bed as well. The doctor had gone from X—and the Y—doctor would not come unless promised pay on arrival. Mr. A—had ten muskrat skins in Winnipeg, and he expected one dollar each for them, otherwise they hadn't a cent. They are getting a few eggs now, and the money they get from them went in medicine. Last Saturday things got so bad that they called a doctor from Z—, and Mr. A—got the loan of \$10 on the strength of the muskrats. The doctor said the baby had flu, followed by pneumonia, and the other child had pleurisy. He saw how things were with them and took the \$10 and called it square, his bill really was \$35. God bless that doctor, he evidently had a heart and that seems more than some of them have. It was too late to do any good, I suppose, and the baby passed quietly away about 6.45 Tuesday. The other child is getting along pretty well, but what a place for a sick person. Mrs. A— is like a skeleton, and her face, usually rather pale, was as flushed as could be. It would have been less a surprise to hear she was gone, she looks just awful. The same day I was at Mrs. B—'s. They have lost a horse now, and Mr. B— is ill, also the two oldest boys in bed, and the baby seems as if he would be in bed next. The loss of the horse has upset Mr. B— something terrible. He says he will be put behind for years now, and he does seem such a Christian old man. He says it makes him feel as if it is no use trying any more. He nearly broke down, poor old chap."

The U.F.W.M. feels confident that many locals would be glad to contribute money, food and clothing, when they realize the suffering that others are undergoing for lack of necessities. All cases are investigated before relief is given. Contributions for the Relief Fund will be gladly received by the U.F.M., 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg. Those having second-hand clothing to contribute should write the Central office for the address of a family.

The U.F.M. wishes to thank those who have contributed to the Relief Fund this year, as follows: Hon. C. D. McPherson, \$10; P. D. Cameron, \$10; Salem U.F.M., \$10; Central U.F.M., \$3.10; Minnehaha Social Association, Sask., \$17; Kelwood, W.S., \$24.97.

## Meets From Home to Home

Springhill U.F.M. second debate was held in a home of a neighbor, and the subject was, Resolved that Woman's Place is in the Home. The affirmative was upheld by Geo. Poole, Mrs. G. Poole and H. Poole. The negative was supported by F. McClure, Miss M. Thomson and V. Pielt. Quite a strong argument was put up and as men were on both sides they had to own up to many facts. The judges readily gave their decision in favor of the negative, that her place was not altogether in the home.



# The Two Historic Parties

THE most characteristic thing about the politics of to-day is the widely expressed dissatisfaction with partyism. People are asking if partyism is necessary, if it is really the only way to carry on responsible government, if it is compatible with the ideals of democracy, and if it means what the defenders of partyism affirm. What, they ask, is the distinguishing mark of a Liberal or a Conservative? Liberal and Conservative as terms broadly defining a mental outlook, are not difficult to understand. People do not find it hard to grasp what is meant in a general way when a person is referred to as being liberal or conservative in habit, disposition or outlook, but when the words are used as labels for a political party it is not so easy to preserve either the meaning or the understanding.

There was however a time when these labels had a meaning although David Hume states that in the 18th century, when the two parties in England were the Whigs and Tories, the people were "at a loss to tell the nature, pretensions and principles of the two parties." Referring to these parties at the end of the 17th century, Bolingbroke, in his Dissertation on Parties, thus defines them:

"The power and majesty of the people, an original contract, the authority and independency of parliament, liberty, resistance, exclusion, abdication, deposition; these were ideas associated at that time to the idea of a Whig, and supposed by every Whig to be incommunicable and inconsistent with the idea of a Tory."

"Divine, hereditary, indefeasible right, lineal succession, passive obedience, prerogative, non-resistance, slavery, nay and sometimes popery too were associated in many minds to the idea of a Tory, and deemed incommunicable and inconsistent in the same manner with the idea of a Whig."

Both of these definitions are sheer nonsense as applied to the parties of today, but they are full of meaning as applied to the parties at the time when the great issue in politics was the Crown versus the People. They have meaning when applied to the parties in the early part of the 19th century in Canada, for the great issue up to the date of the uniting of Upper and Lower Canada was the Crown versus the People, in other words responsible government. Even in the 20th century, however, Lord Hugh Cecil can write that "The essential characteristic of a Tory is that in controversies relating to church and king, he takes the royal and ecclesiastical side." If that be so, then the label Tory is meaningless in Canadian politics.

## The Names Change

The French revolution made a deep impression on the more advanced of the English Whigs, and under the influence of the political philosophy of that mighty upheaval, politics began to change in England. The Whigs split into Radicals and Reformers, and the word Liberal was imported from the continent and applied to those who stood for democracy and the extension of constitutionalism, as against those who stood for the rights of dynasties and absolute government. The name Tory became distasteful to those enlisted in the party of the name, and in 1830 the name Conservative was suggested



A familiar scene in the park belt of Saskatchewan

## The Origin of Party Names and Their Lack of Meaning as Applied to the Actual Facts of Modern, Social, Political and Economic Conditions—By J. T. Hull

and in the course of time adopted. Speaking in 1837, Lord John Russell said, "If that is the name that pleases them, if they say that the old distinction of Whig and Tory should no longer be kept up, I am ready, in opposition to their name of Conservative, to take the name of Reformer and to stand by that." Sir Robert Peel first protested against the new name of Conservative, then adopted it, and when he split the party on the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Conservatives who followed him adopted the name Liberal-Conservative, although they were more popularly known as Peelites.

## Canada Imports Labels

All these party names were imported into Canada, and in addition the influence and proximity of the United States gave some Republican sentiment. The Tory party in Canada stood for rigid adherence to British policy and while the fight was on in Great Britain for constitutional reform it was also on in Canada, with the Tories supporting the Governor-General and the idea of a ruling class and the Reformers urging responsible government. It is of more than passing interest to note that the first agitation in Canada for annexation to the United States began with the Tories who had no use for responsible government in either England or Canada, and who turned to the United States as the only bulwark against a French dominance in Canada. They neither wanted self-government nor responsible government, and in reply to the British policy a Halifax Tory paper said, "It will be seen whether good bayonets in Saxon hands will not be more than a match for a race and a majority," the race being the French, and the majority the Reformers. This Tory party was completely wrecked when Lord Elgin determined to support responsible government and to abide by the advice of his ministry, but not before it precipitated a riot and burned the parliament buildings in Montreal.

Into Quebec there was also imported from France the idea of liberalism. This was more than a mere political label and the history in Quebec of the struggle of liberalism as a mental outlook, is one of the most interesting chapters in Canadian history. It was this liberalism that influenced young Wilfrid Laurier, and it also influenced the whole tendency of Canadian politics. Just before Confederation the Reform party split, the split being the result more of racial and religious differences than any fundamental difference in political tenets, and Sir John A. Macdonald seized the opportunity to bring progressive Conservatives and moderate Liberals together in a Liberal-Conservative party, while the extreme

Reformers became the Clear Grit party. For some years political partyism in Canada was chaotic and confused. Sir John A. Macdonald had a way of overcoming party feeling and keeping himself in power by personal rather than political influence, but gradually under him the Liberal-Conservative party became a working unit, while under Laurier the divided Liberal party was consolidated and made a solid political entity. Thus the two parties came into existence, and although there were some independents in the election of 1896, in 1900 they had disappeared and Canadian politics became issues between Liberal and

Conservative parties.

## Liberalism and Conservatism

And now what were and what are the fundamental differences between the two parties? The difference as between Tory and Reformer in early Canadian political history is clear and distinct. Is there such clear and distinct cleavage of opinion, principle, and policy between Liberal and Conservative? Gladstone said that "Liberalism is trust in the people tempered by prudence," while "Conservatism is distrust of the people tempered by fear." This is sheer political rhetoric; Liberalism in its day has had as little trust in the people; and as much fear of them as ever Conservatism has had. John Stuart Mill, in 1865, said, "A Liberal is he who looks forward for his principles of government; a Tory looks backward." Two years later a British Conservative government brought in a measure extending and enlarging the franchise, and Conservatives and Liberals united on the measure which passed its third reading without opposition. Obviously Mill's criterion is defective.

## The Record of the Parties

How does it apply to Canadian politics since Confederation? Members of both parties vociferate loudly and at length their adherence to principle, but history shows precious little principle, and a tremendous amount of expediency and opportunism in the policies of both parties. Confederation was brought about by co-operation of the parties, and Sir John A. Macdonald's first cabinet after Confederation contained both Liberals and Conservatives. After that the record of both parties on great questions is creditable to neither; it is the historical demonstration of the futility and folly of disciplined partisanship. At Confederation both parties stood for low tariff; both stood for reciprocity with the United States. Because the Liberals decided to maintain a low tariff, the Conservatives, because they felt they must stand for something else, decided to urge a protective tariff. The Liberals in 1896 went into power on a low tariff platform and during the whole 15 years of their administration they maintained a protective system. For years after Confederation the Conservatives tried to arrange a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; when the Liberals successfully negotiated such an agreement in 1911, the Conservatives denounced it from Atlantic to Pacific as an abrogation of political independence, and the first step towards annexation. The Liberal platform of 1893 called for a definite measure of Senate reform; the Conservative platform of 1907 also called for Senate reform. Neither party when in office has made any move

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for reform of the Senate. Liberals have always made a great parade of their belief in provincial rights; their stand on that question helped them to win the election of 1896. Ten years later the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created, and provincial rights were refused by the Liberal government at Ottawa, and the Liberal parties in both new provinces acquiesced in and defended the withholding of those rights. The Conservatives being in Opposition denounced the action of the Liberal government, and promised definitely and unequivocally to concede the rights if and when they were returned to office. They were returned in 1911, but during their ten years tenure of office they failed to carry out their promises. It was the custom for Liberals to denounce the Conservatives as "centralizing imperialists," but not even Sir Wilfrid Laurier stood more resolutely for a sovereign status for Canada than did the Conservative, Sir Robert Borden, at the Versailles Conference.

#### A Game Between Ins and Outs

Canadian Liberals are no more given to looking forward for their principles of government than Conservatives; both do more looking backward than is good for the nation. If Mr. Meighen declares with all the rhetoric at his command, that what was good enough for Sir John A. Macdonald, is good enough for the Conservatives of today, Sir Lomer Gouin matches him by declaring with equal emphasis that what was good enough in Laurier's day is good enough for present day Liberals. Both parties take their stand on the status quo and the only difference between them is that when one is out of office it will say anything that it thinks will help it to get in, and the one in office will say anything that it thinks

will help it to stay in. There is no division on fundamental principle.

Partyism is a game—a game between ins and outs, and the business of the players is to delude the electorate into the belief that without partyism there can be no responsible government. The game is bad enough in federal matters, but in provincial matters it becomes positively pernicious. In provincial politics the labels Liberal and Conservative have been emptied of all meaning; they have no relation whatsoever to the real facts of life. Liberalism and conservatism as mental attitudes are facts of human nature, and it is not impossible to have organizations of men based on those attitudes toward certain human relations, but such organizations can only be particular; they cannot certainly embrace the sum total of human relations, and politics in the best sense is not particular but general. In what sense for example is the Liberal party liberal, and in what sense is the Conservative party conservative? There is no answer in the declared policies of either party, and in the broad sense of the terms there are Liberals among the Conservatives and Conservatives among the Liberals.

An eminent theologian once said that men often change their creed, but not so often the name of their sect. The two historic parties have become sects; their creeds have vanished with the changing conditions of life. They no longer cover the political ideals aspirations and desires of social beings. They have served their purpose, and it is time they were relegated to the lumber room of worn out political machinery. Men are combining for action on the political field along lines demanded by modern social and economic conditions and to the new order our political life must be accommodated.

## Economic Group Organization

A Reply to H. W. Wood by Sydney Bingham, M.L.A., Sask.

IN securing for publication the clear-cut exposition of the theory and principle of Economic Class Group Organization directly from H. W. Wood, its author and expounder, The Guide has done a real service in the realm of political thought and action. We can now untangle the confusion of tongues that have waged argument around the "idea," and consider its applicability to present-day governmental activity. In his article on the subject Mr. Wood has built up the theory "line upon line" so admirably that in attempting a criticism of it I cannot do better than follow the text of the argument in such order, just as one would do in public debate.

"The political party group is inefficient in solving social problems," says Mr. Wood. True, if we must accept the standard of political party organization in Canada as the base of the argument. It should be apparent to Mr. Wood that the very inefficiency of the political party in Canada, both Liberal and Conservative, is caused by the very factor that he puts forward as the remedy. That factor is the internal division and diversity of interest created within the party by the economic class groups that make up the whole. It would be an awful indictment if one could set down in black and white the crimes that can be laid at the door of the struggle for economic class supremacy. War, famine and revolution all follow in its train. In my opinion, we can never hope to amend the institution of government by subdividing ourselves into economic class groups.

Our aim must be to establish our government unit on a basis of principle. I know that some will profess to be unable to define principle. But to the average citizen of clear mind it is not so difficult. There is a world of difference between right and wrong, both morally and politically, and what is morally wrong cannot be politically right. To give an example of what I mean here, recall for a moment the reciprocity issue of 1911. Canadian political history will prove that reciprocity between the U.S.A. and Canada was desired and sought for in turn by both political parties. The principle was known to be good. I cannot believe otherwise than the Conservative party

closed their eyes and ears to the appeal of right and voted for economic class interest and party greed. It was distinctly an economic class group of both Liberals and Conservatives who committed this, the greatest political crime in Canadian history. There are plenty of well-proven maxims on which it is recognized that good government may be established. These cover the activities of government in administrative, judicial and taxation methods. Much progress has been made along these lines in recent years and not always along the line of least resistance. The one element in all government that creates trouble and injustice is the economic class group. Greed, selfishness, brute force and money power organized into powerful units, have trampled on the rights of the weak and made the name, "democracy," a mockery.

#### Competition and Co-operation

This brings me to the point where I meet Mr. Wood's somewhat startling expositions of the two driving forces, competition and co-operation. In fact I anticipate the argument that competition is the nigger that I have been contending with, and not the economic class group.

Mr. Wood perhaps would explain it as the economic class group engaged in what he terms "the false social law" of competition. Well, let it go at that. Mr. Wood has the somewhat rare faculty of detecting the weakness of his own argument, but when he proceeds to cover up the weakness in a flight of academical discussion I cannot follow him, except he will ascend to a still higher plane and admit that what he is really preaching in this case is the true "spiritual law," rather than the true "social law," as the average individual understands it. It would be indeed a noble mission for him to undertake to develop the co-operative spirit of peace and good-will in our social order. But he can only do it by spiritual regeneration, never by party organization for political purposes.

I feel that I need make no apology to the average U.F.A. member if I suggest that a somewhat broad smile will cross his face when he reads Mr. Wood's high-souled interpretation of the economic class group. It is of course on





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this rock that Mr. Wood's theory smashes itself to pieces. Mr. Wood is engaged in erecting a beautiful structure on the shifting sand of human self-interest, and in saying that I cast no reflection on the aspirations that have so far developed the great Progressive movement in the West. The standard of right and equity that has been raised by that movement makes its appeal to all fair-minded citizens. Its whole tendency should be to eliminate the economic class interest and solidify the common people under one leader with one battle cry, "Down with special privilege." The accomplishment of that task is enough to go on with. Mr. Wood can reach the higher plane of social law for which his soul craves much more rapidly by leading his forces into hearty co-operation with that movement until the goal is reached, than he can by raising a standard so far in advance of ordinary public opinion that the average man cannot even see it.

#### Class Consciousness

However, it is an interesting story of evolution that Mr. Wood writes in showing the development of our social life through channels of competition and co-operation. That co-operation itself was evolved and always used for competition purposes is also true. The old maxim, "In union is strength," was the basis of early co-operation, and it will always stand to the credit of the common people who founded co-operative enterprise, that the strength they developed by union has always been used in fair competition and to the good of the unit of organization. But I must part company with Mr. Wood again when he explains the primary cause of the organization of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Wood declares that the C.M.A. organized in order to eliminate competition from among themselves. I do not think so. I question if that idea ever entered the heads of its founders. It was, in my opinion, brought into being in order that the manufacturers could co-ordinate their efforts, first, to secure laws and regulations favorable to themselves and, secondly, to fight any proposed interference with the special privilege which they thus secured. The Bankers' Association was founded for the same purpose, but has developed its activity to eliminate competition also. The mergers that have been organized in Canada have been largely the result of some brainy individual having a vision and making use of human greed to bring it to maturity. Mr. Wood apparently seeks to establish a co-operative commonwealth on the basis of class inter-

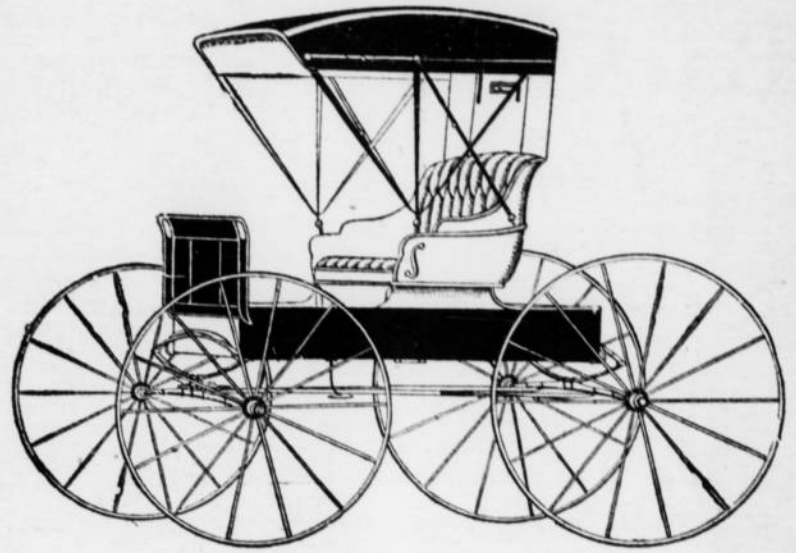
est, and before he can hope for success he will have to change the nature of humanity. His theory is accepted by many because of the known strength of the economic class group he represents; by others because of the justice of the claim of that group for direct representation in parliament. If the world is really growing better in political morality, and I am sure it is, the advance lies in greater adherence to principle than to class consciousness. I wish to explain here that the foregoing part of this criticism was written following the publication of the first portion of Mr. Wood's article. I paused there to await the next issue of The Guide.

#### Organized Selfishness

It came! And I have read and re-read the maze of words in a sincere endeavor to follow Mr. Wood's effort to elucidate his theory. The sentence I understood best was where he says: "Truth is frequently not sought after, but systematically concealed in a mass of confusion." I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Wood conceals the truth in a mass of confusion. Selfishness he recognizes in every realm of party politics, and deludes himself by assuming that it is possible to eliminate selfishness in the economic class group. There is surely a lack of logic in his statement, "there is no more legitimate reason for the accusation of selfishness against the economic class group than there is for making the same charge against the family group." Is there no selfishness in Alberta, within the family group? Is there no selfishness in the nearest example we have of the organized class group, the labor unions? To appeal for class organization in order to eliminate human selfishness does not seem logical. The best known cure for selfishness is to get acquainted with the actual conditions confronted by others. Indeed when the average farmer has come to conscientiously believe in "equal rights for all," he still has to solve the problem, what is equal rights to all? I believe that we have made much more progress in understanding the second part of our creed, "special privilege to none." To organize into economic class groups on a selfish basis and then to form a federation of the whole, with the idea of producing an unselfish government, is a beautiful dream, but only a dream. Until the kingdom of God rules in men's hearts only one political result is possible under such a system. Competition and the compromise of the weaker to the stronger forces. Except we eliminate the "class" and put the broadest possible interpretation upon the word "economic," the movement to organize democracy against plutocracy will fail.

The breadth of the vision that Mr. Wood portrays is mocked by the narrowness of the basis on which he lays his foundation. To illustrate that point, the question that comes most readily to my mind is the real difficulty of organizing the farmers of the separate provinces on an economic class basis, except by provincial units with a provincial set of principles. If that is Mr. Wood's idea, then confusion becomes more confounded.

Again, what does Mr. Wood mean when he says, "when we learn to trade right we will have learned to live right?" What is the standard of trade, say, between A, who has some good seed oats which B wants, and B has a good horse that A wants? This may look very simple, but perhaps it is not so easy as it looks, remembering that both parties belong to an economic class group in which selfishness is unfashionable. I am the last man to defend present trade conditions, but I cannot close my eyes to the fact that in Canada, trade conditions as they affect the individual farmer, are provincial, sectional and local in character, and we must organize on principles that we all hold in common and refuse to lose the substance for the shadow. That the economic class group has not been more criticized can only be explained by the respect and appreciation felt for a man who aims high and sets himself a noble mission. My quarrel with Mr. Wood's plan is not that it is unethical, but that it is impracticable. He endeavors to do by outward organization what can only be done by inward regeneration.



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## Saskatoon Cattle Conference

*Federal and Provincial Experts Meet with Farm Leaders to Outline Cattle Policy Suited to Present Conditions*

**P**ERHAPS the press notices announcing the cattle conference, held at Saskatoon, March 30-31, inspired too much hope. Several considerations make it apparent that Western Canada must shortly adopt a more generous cattle-raising policy as a matter of salvation. At the same time the livestock industry itself is steering through shallow waters strewn with the derelicts of many once fair enterprises. To every farmer in certain large areas the pressing need of a decision as to what cattle policy he should pursue is a real di-

lemma. The preliminary announcement gave them every reason to hope that the labors of this conference, attended as it was by those best qualified to discuss the question with a knowledge of all its implications, would give birth to something which every individual farmer might apply to his own circumstances in the present difficulty.

That no such formula was evolved is no criticism of the conference. It simply magnifies the gravity of the problem. At the opening of the convention Hon. C. M. Hamilton said that it had always been a question in his own mind

as to just how far governments or other institutions should go in working out policies to be followed by the people. At its close, he might well have substituted the word could for should.

To accelerate the work of the conference, committees were appointed dealing respectively with questions which came under the head of marketing, feeding, breeding and the delimitation of areas which required special consideration. A striking proof of the overshadowing importance of marketing problems is afforded by the fact that practically everything new emanating from the discussions came by way of the marketing committee. As was to be expected the conference strongly endorsed two resolutions brought forward by this committee, one urging the federal government to continue to press for the removal of the British embargo against Canadian cattle, and another setting forth the need of renewed efforts looking toward reciprocal trade relations with the United States.

The federal government was asked to take the initiative in arranging for a meeting of those interested in the promotion of an export cattle trade, with a view to placing this on a sound basis as regards contracts for boat space and handling of small shipments. If this is pushed from Ottawa, the U.G.G. will probably be relieved of the onerous responsibilities which they took upon themselves last year in organizing this trade when the cattleman's prospects looked blackest.

The conference added its voice to the number of those who have declared against the practicability of embarking on a chilled beef export business, and stressed the need of an even supply of cattle on the central markets.

### Transportation

In view of the fact that the cost of transportation of a live bullock from Calgary to Liverpool is now more than 100 per cent. higher than before the war, and the same ratio applies to all shipping points in Western Canada, while the purchasing value of cattle during the chief marketing period of 1921 was less than 50 per cent. of their purchasing value in 1911, 1912 and 1913; and, moreover, in view of the fact that the values of live cattle have declined to the level or below the level of pre-war prices, the committee unanimously recommended a speedy readjustment of transportation rates both rail and water, so as to bear a normal relation to the returns which the producer receives for his product.

The conference also passed the recommendation of the committee requesting the railways to reduce the minimum weight on shipments of sheep, lambs and calves under six months in Western Canada from 16,000 pounds to 14,000 for single deck cars, and from 24,000 pounds to 22,000 pounds on double deck cars, to conform to the classification in Eastern Canada.

A recommendation was passed, which deserves more consideration from the transportation companies than it will probably get, asking the roads to provide a special rate for cattle shipped from growers' areas to the ultimate market, allowing for a 120-day stop-over in feeding areas.

While these resolutions contain very little that has not been advocated from every platform from the Peace River to the Red, they do cover the points on which there must be some action before farmers can be conscientiously advised to capitalize their beef-growing resources. It is devoutly to be hoped that the seal of the conference's authority will accomplish something where the unceasing demands of every farmer's organization have been unavailing.

As a guide to producers the conference adopted a classification for market cattle which specifies more clearly the limitations of age and weight demanded by present day market demands:

Baby beef—750 to 900 pounds, 11 to 16 months; butcher cattle, 900 to 1,050 pounds, two to two and a half years; veal, 140 to 200 pounds; stockers and feeders, cows, cutters, canners, bulls and oxen.

### Feeding

The committee on feeding and management drew up a confession of faith in the livestock business, made recommendations as to the system of cropping best adapted to western farms carrying



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Powerful, Reliable**

### FACTS

For demonstration purposes. The T. Eaton Company of Winnipeg put six trucks and six teams and lorries on exactly the same work and under the same working conditions for a period of four months. The result showed that the motor truck did 25% more work than the teams, but the cost of operating the trucks was 75% more than the teams.

In Vancouver, \$800 was paid for a big pair of Commercial Geldings, while \$1,000 and \$1,200 has frequently been paid for geldings that are heavy and of good quality. Recently, one pair of geldings out of a car load shipped from Ontario were bought by Kelly Douglas Company, wholesale grocers of Vancouver, for \$1,200 cash.

In Edmonton, Ramsay, Limited, will now use horses altogether.

Pat Burns of Calgary, says that his company would have been money ahead had they used horses for delivery work.

Swift Canadian Company claimed that they have been forced to buy trucks because they could not get suitable horses. They say that trucks are very expensive.

**E**XPERIMENTAL Farm, Charlottetown, finds that it costs \$1.02 to \$1.23 to plough an acre of ground with a three-horse team, \$1.70 with a two-horse team and \$2.10 with a tractor.

## HORSE POWER EFFICIENCY

**MR. C. S. NOBLE**, of Alberta, owner of one of the largest wheat farms in the world, has given us some actual cost comparisons.

In 1918, several thousand acres of new land at Nobleford was broken, rolled and worked down with disc harrows. Steam tractors, gasoline tractors and horses were all used for this latter work, and worked together under favorable and uniform conditions of weather for several months. Mr. Noble gives the costs of discing and harrowing per acre as follows:

**Gas Tractors, 70 cents   Steamers, 60 cents  
Horses, 42 cents**

**"I**n figuring these costs", Mr. Noble has stated, "No depreciation was charged. With this included, the showing would have been much more in favor of the horses, as with them the depreciation is very low, indeed, whereas with tractors it is considerable."

Mr. Noble also proved that horses and wagons were most economical and efficient for freighting heavy loads over graded earth roads.

### Profit in Good Horses

The tide has turned. Horses are coming back into favor with many of those who have been experimenting with other forms of power.

Cost of production is going down. Large transportation agencies have found that horses are reducing distributing costs.

Good foundation stock for breeding horses is a source of profit on every farm. It is more profitable to raise a good colt than a poor one.

With your mares doing the farm work and raising well-bred colts, horse power is a

source of profit rather than expense.

There is a greater demand for good horses than the trade can supply. This includes heavy drafters, 1,600 pounds and upwards, but preferably over 1,800 pounds for drays and heavy truckage, and good, clean-legged horses, weighing from 1,100 to 1,500 pounds for delivery purposes. There is urgent need for good saddlers and hunters also, for police, military and fire purposes. Good heavy work horses for farm purposes are in keen demand all over Canada.

### Community Breeding

Farmers and breeders in many districts are organizing Breeding Clubs. They are already aware of the great scarcity of good horses and see that a bright future for the horse industry can be assured. Breeding Clubs not only promote better breeding, but also better feeding, care and management, as well as producing a distinct type of horse which is keenly sought for by the buyer.

Consider the horse situation carefully — talk it over with your neighbours and organize a Community Breeding Club.

### Dominion Live Stock Branch

Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Canada

82

**As a Power Unit the Horse is Supreme**



livestock, enumerated and passed upon the feeds available, and issued a warning against too big an outlay for buildings.

The total lack of cost-of-production figures barred discussion along this line, and the conference has recommended that this want be met. Figures showing the livestock carrying capacity of land, improved and unimproved, in various localities, and comparative returns from grain and livestock over a series of years, would have added much to the report from this committee had such been in existence.

A statement would have been in order on the livestock prospect on farms plagued by drifting soils, yet without available water supply to carry more than the bare quota of work horses. To what extent will impounding dams raise the limitations imposed by this factor? To what extent can underground sources of water be made available?

The committee whole-heartedly advocated a silo program on livestock farms, but fearlessly criticised the present price of silos, recommending that farmers resort to trench and pit silos until such time as standard types come into line with the price of farm products.

#### Breeding

From the composition of the committee on breeding it looks as though it was supposed to be a buffer to take up the shock of breed controversies. In its deliberations the committee feared that the beef characteristics of our market stock would be impaired if efforts were not made to confine dairying to farms conveniently situated for the disposal of dairy products. For the average farmer, the committee counselled patronage of the recognized beef breeds, selecting however with more attention to milk production. In the interests of economy the committee urged that growing young cattle be restricted largely to cheap land, and that farmers on higher priced land specialize in finishing.

The customary declamation against scrub bulls concludes the report.

#### Areas

The conference did not accept the report of the Areas Committee. In all probability this will remain a problem for each province to work out for itself. In some respects the crux of the whole problem lies here. Obviously what would be a sensible policy for Prince Albert would be ridiculous at Moose Jaw. The rapid northerly travel of successful dairying has brought to some districts already a satisfactory solution of the cattle problem. In other portions of the West the tin cow is firmly entrenched on land where she should be routed. Again in other portions the tin cow has come to be a rare animal due to the poverty of farmers who have consistently refused to keep one good Shorthorn. Hon. W. R. Motherwell is known to be in favor of an extension of ranching in the unsettled bush areas of the north. As to the expediency of pushing this now, the conference has left us without an answer.

It is not pretended that a policy has been determined upon which can serve as a guide to individual farmers, but at least the conference defined the problem and provided a jumping-off place for succeeding discussion.

#### Bruce and the Spider

You remember that old school book story of "Try, Try Again." Not all of us have profited by that lesson but some Guide readers have. For example, a financial institution in the city phoned us up a day or so ago saying that a client of theirs in Saskatchewan had been trying to buy some Pekin Ducks, but that every Guide ad. he answered was sold out before his order got there.

He decided to beat the rest to it this time, so he wrote and asked this firm to find out who was going to advertise ducks next week. It wouldn't be fair to others to tell him though, would it?

But this little story just goes to show you what results the little classified ads. in The Guide are bringing to those who use them. Here's a sample of the results they get:

"Please stop my ad. for Black Minorca Cockerels, as I have sold them all. I am well pleased with the results that I got from the ad. in your paper."



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WHEN harvest time comes the days are not long enough. There is so much to be done and the minutes fly so fast. Time saved is money earned.

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The original "Big Ball" is made only under the following names—McCormick, Deering, International, and is guaranteed for full length, full strength and full quality.

To make sure of getting the "Big Ball" we urge you to place your order early.

See the McCORMICK-DEERING Dealer for prices.

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HAMILTON CANADA

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ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind; reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises; stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps. W. F. YOUNG Inc., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

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Think of the times you have brought your grain or stock to market a day too late when a telephone call would have told you when to bring them in. A telephone will get you farm help quicker than any other means. It will supply you with government weather reports often a day earlier. It will bring the doctor when he is needed quickly.

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And the condemned beast  
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## "A Sur-Shot"

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As long as there are flies, there'll be BOTS. Last summer's infection bred this winter's BOTS in your horse's stomach, and they will stay there until summer—unless you use them the knock-out with "A SUR-SHOT," the only infallible, harmless specific that anyone can administer. Sold under positive guarantee.

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TRADE MARK

## What About Wool Prices?

Popular Accounts of California Co-operatives Established on Rising Markets now Out-of-date—What becomes of Farmers' Marketing Agencies in Times of Depressed Trade Conditions?—By P. M. Abel

**A**SKATCHEWAN wool grower comes to The Guide with the complaint that the co-operative wool selling organization, which since its inception has handled the bulk of the western clip, is exacting as much for its services as those it sought to displace. In support of his charge he forwards his grading statements and invoices. These show the net proceeds from a five-ton consignment, which realized an average price of about 13½¢ a pound, to be slightly under 7¢ a pound. The selling charges were 4½¢ a pound or about 33 per cent. of the gross price. The remaining 17 per cent. is accounted for by freight and other items of expense in marketing.

In this connection it is interesting to go over the explanation given by G. E. O'Brien, general manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, at their annual meeting in February, as to how selling charges were arrived at, and an account of the unusual factors operative this year.

### The Flat Charge Defended

First it should be explained that the company charges a flat rate for handling wool. A grower who markets 18c wool does not feel 4½¢ to be an excessive charge under the circumstances prevailing during the last wool marketing season. But if that 4½¢ plus freight and other charges has to come out of the proceeds of 12c wool he has a problem that challenges his attention. The company is to be commended for adhering to the principle of a flat charge during these times of low prices and general dissatisfaction with the wool business. What Canada as a fleece-producing country most requires is a higher standard of quality. It is possible to count back the years on the fingers of one hand to the time when Canadian wool manufacturers, lustily promoting a Made-in-Canada campaign, refused to purchase home-grown wool in any quantity because of the shocking condition in which it was put on the market, and because of its poor quality. Much has been done since that time. Due largely to the efforts of the Co-operative Company in encouraging better quality, and in bringing manufacturers to appreciate the progress made, practically the whole of Canada's 1921 clip was manufactured at home.

The criticism of the Co-operative Company then resolves itself into this: were the prices obtained for wool sold commensurate with prices paid in the world's markets, and were handling charges reasonable?

### World Prices

The collapse of the world's wool markets in 1920, and their prostrate condition during the larger part of 1921 is a widely-told tale. During the opening months of the year, world trade was confronted with what the Australian premier described as "a mountain of wool." Warehouses were piled from floor to ceiling with manufactured goods for which there was no ready sale. Consumption of raw wool at American mills, the principal market for Canada before the imposition of the Fordney tariff, was down to 55 per cent. of normal. Prices reflected this demoralization. In December one lot of 1,000,000 pounds of Argentine coarse wool was sold for seven cents, and this is stated to be from one to two cents higher than the bulk of the sales made at that time. Uruguayan merinos, 60s-64s, a finer grade than we ever produce in Canada sold for 14½-16c. The Fordney tariff went into effect May 27, just at the commencement of the wool marketing season. It gave American sheepmen protection to the extent of 15c per grease pound. At that, fleeces sold through the Ohio and Virginia state wool pools only brought from 21c to 24½c at the warehouse. Selling in the home market, which its own enterprise had made available for Canadian growers, the co-operative has been able to obtain from 20c to 14c for standard grades of bright wool, with reductions of from

one to two cents for semi-bright and dark fleeces.

### Cost of Handling

Now as to Mr. O'Brien's explanation as to the cost of handling. The charge made to Manitoba and Saskatchewan growers is 4½¢ a pound. This is divided into a 2½¢ charge for grading, selling, and the other services of the head office, and another two cents accounted for by the charges for assembling and office services of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan branch. Of the 2½¢ above, one-half cent is required to defray expense for labor in grading. The ordinary operating expenses of the company for the 14 months which last season made up the fiscal year, that is, the rent, salaries and office expenses of the head office, the salaries and general expense of the operation of the warehouse at Weston, and the salaries and travelling expenses of wool salesmen, absorbed 1c. The remaining cent of the head office charge is accounted for by items which have to do largely with the ordinary precautions which every business concern has to observe. These include \$10,000 written off as depreciation on buildings and equipment and \$23,000 shown in the balance sheet as the net profits of the company for the past fiscal year. Out of this profit, \$10,000 has been added to the general reserve, \$6,000 has been paid in dividends to shareholders, and \$4,000 will be rebated to local wool marketing associations in proportion to the quantity of wool sent in by each, the balance being carried forward in profit and loss account.

In regard to the expenses of the western office, it is worth while pointing out that two-thirds of it is returned to the average producer by virtue of the fact that assembled lots travel at car-load rates. Any wool pool or co-operative marketing scheme attempting to do business in Canada must keep up a western branch for the assembling of shipments, otherwise the L.C.L. rates to the East are so high that the farm flock would disappear so far as dependence on wool profits is concerned. Officers of the company state that handling charges both East and West will be reduced in 1922.

Another factor which must not be overlooked is the effect which the light wool clip of 1921 had on selling charges. The annual statement shows that the company handled 15 per cent. less than in the previous year, due to a 12 per cent. decrease in the national wool clip.

### A Few Comparisons

A comparison of the handling charges levied by the Canadian concern and some of the State wool pools is instructive. The Illinois pool charged 3½¢ when sales were effected within five months with a higher charge for delayed sales. The Ohio pool charged 4c. The Virginia wool referred to in a preceding paragraph which brought 24½c at the warehouse netted growers on the average 16c. In the first two cases transportation charges are not included. None of these associations were under the necessity of maintaining branches to assemble small lots at a great distance from the grading point.

No one will deny that there is a great deal of disappointment throughout the West on account of the low price received for wool last year, and the grower who is selling this and other lines for less than the cost of production ought to have the practical sympathy of the business men of the country. Such a time as this inevitably turns the searchlights on the company's record. It will be a good thing for all concerned. Growers' selling agencies, which have their members tied up with long term contracts, do not have to trim their sails to every passing gust of criticism. The Wool Growers, depending entirely upon voluntary contribution from year to year, are peculiarly susceptible to popular opinion. They are obliged to walk circumspectly. It is probably true that there are

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Wonderful Discovery by Noted Scientist Kills Every Gopher Within a Week's Time—Not a Poison.

Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss, because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farm in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of E. R. Alexander, a chemist who has perfected a virus which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular feed, but means quick, sure death to gophers.



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It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all.

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Just send money order, check or currency for \$2.00 to E. R. Alexander, Alexander Laboratories, 3026 Terminal, Toronto, Ont., and the tube will be mailed at once on the guarantee that if not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question. Write today and stop your gopher losses now.—Advertisement.

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individual cases in which growers could have received more for small lots in 1921, by selling to wool buyers than they received from the C.C.W.G.A. Would they have received as high a bid from outside if the co-operative had not been in operation? As has been pointed out repeatedly the usefulness of such an organization cannot be measured in terms of one individual's experience during one year.

The period of declining prices has been a very difficult one for farmers' marketing organizations. Not all those which prospered in the days of spectacular prices have been able to hold their own. This Canadian company is under the special disability that it was floated at the peak of prices, and that its whole experience has been on a falling market. Furthermore it is concerned with a product which has perhaps sunk relatively to the lowest level, and remained longest under depression. The year 1922 has opened in marked contrast to its predecessor. The world's surplus of fine wool is already worked off and prices have commenced to strengthen. There is still a vast quantity of cross-bred wool on hand, but low prices have stimulated consumption to the extent that American mills which were working half-time a year ago are now producing in quantities 25 per cent. above normal. There is a degree of stability about the wool market that indicates a definite commencement of a new era.

### Federal Farm Loan System

Continued from Page 4

chooses from five to forty years. It is recommended, however, that he borrow the money for thirty-three years, as this enables him to pay off the entire debt on the amortization plan, by paying seven per cent. on his debt semi-annually. Thus the farmer who borrows \$1,000 pays \$35 every six months, and at the end of the thirty-three year period, his entire debt, principal and interest, is liquidated.

The land bank, in addition to its capital stock, is authorized to raise money by the sale of its bonds or debentures. These bonds, by act of Congress, are not subject to any taxation, national, state or municipal. These bonds are secured by the farm mortgages held by the land bank. The bank borrows at five per cent. and loans at six per cent. The land bank in making the loan protects itself by a committee of valuers of its own selection. Not more than half of the value of the land is loaned, although an additional \$1,000 may be loaned on the strength of improvements. The money borrowed must be used by the farmer, either in buying land, making improvements, or purchasing stock or equipment.

The system was slow in getting started, because a question arose as to the power of the states to tax the bonds of the land bank. Their power to so tax was finally denied by the United States Supreme Court in the summer of 1921. During the six months immediately following the decision, ending November 30, 1921, the banks loaned money to the farmers upon their land to the amount of \$68,601,550.

#### Savings Mobilized

The design of the legislation is to secure a constant stream of ready money for investment in farm mortgages, on easy terms for the borrower, and at a moderate rate of interest. This is accomplished by the sale of tax-free bonds, which furnish an inviting and absolutely safe investment for the savings of a people who could not or would not bother with lending money direct to the farmer on a mortgage. It enables a young lady school teacher in Maine to assist a farmer in Kansas without risk or expense to herself.

The general purposes of the act are declared to be to lower and equalize interest rates on first mortgage farm loans; to provide long term loans with the privileges of repayment in instalments through a long or short period of years, at the borrower's option; to assemble the farm credits of the nation, to be used as security for money to be employed in farm development; to stimulate co-operative action among farmers; to make it easier for the landless to get land; and to provide safe

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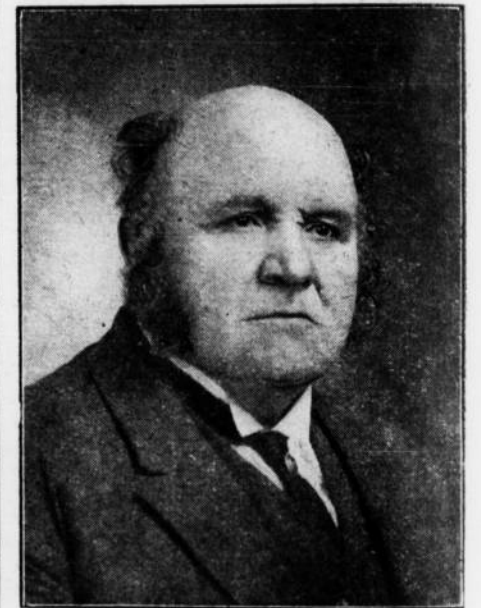
and sound long-term investments for the thrifty.

#### The Missing Link

There is still a wide field which neither the Federal Reserve Bank system nor the Farm Loan Act covers. Efforts have been made to amend the Farm Loan Act and also the Federal Reserve Act so as to provide banking accommodations for the farmers and stockmen. The difficulty is that a commercial bank, like the Federal Reserve, must deal in short time paper, while a mortgage company, like the land bank, must deal in long time maturities secured by mortgage. What the farmer and cattle grower needs is banking accommodation for a year, two years, or even four years, such as the merchant or manufacturer gets for sixty, ninety and a hundred and twenty days. To accomplish this a third fiscal system of some kind will have to be established by the government. The Farm Loan Act serves a useful purpose but it does not reach the most pressing need of the American farmer.

#### Reaches Allotted Span

Samuel Larcombe, one of the most conspicuous figures on Manitoba's rural stage, reached his seventieth birthday on April 9. If achievement earns a man the right to repose in the afternoon of his life, Mr. Larcombe may "call it a



Samuel Larcombe

day." So far from leaning on his oars, however, he is as earnestly engaged as ever in prosecuting the work which has won for him a name.

To him belongs the distinction of having won 3,000 prizes for soil products in the 33 years he has been farming in Western Canada. The high spots in his career as an exhibitor were the occasions of his winning the world's championship for wheat at Peoria, Illinois, in 1917; sweepstakes for the best soil products exhibit shown by any individual or any country at the World's Soil Products Exhibit at Kansas, in 1918; and two similar prizes at Winnipeg, in 1919 and 1920.

Born in the little village of Musbury, Devonshire, his first farm was the famous Drake farm, formerly owned by the doughty seaman of that name. Within ten years he had earned a name as a market garden specialist. Coming to Canada in 1889, he proceeded immediately to Birtle, Man., then as now a colony of excellent Old Country farmers. His first year was spent as a farm laborer in order to become accustomed to the peculiarities of the country. Then followed three years as a renter, after which he bought the farm he was then on. Today he still owns and operates the same farm which, through his efforts, has been one of the best cultivated steadings in Manitoba during all the years of his long tenure.

#### Eradicating Wild Oats

Wild oats will not germinate except during the spring and early summer, they will not germinate on top of the ground nor below a depth of three or

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James S.—from Alberta, made \$37.05 in his spare time between February 16 and March 14. A Saskatchewan representative made \$32.55 in less than a month, and one from Manitoba sent in \$15 in subscriptions in one week. Wouldn't you like to have extra cash coming in regularly? You can.

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### SALARY AND COMMISSION

proposition that is unusually attractive. You can devote part or all time to this work. You will like it, for your friends and neighbors will appreciate the service you are rendering. Our representatives, with the aid of our co-operation, make money right from the start, and the selling assistance we give more than makes up for any experience you may lack. Women succeed equally well with men. Others have found it a good plan—will you. Fill in and mail the coupon for particulars.

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A19

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146



four inches, and they will not germinate in soil deficient in moisture, and wild oats will retain their vitality in soil for several years. These are the facts on which must be based the methods of treating land infested with weeds. To treat wild oats they must be induced to germinate, and this can only be done in the spring within the top three inches of soil.

So soon as the crop is taken off shallow plow the land or double disc it, and as early as possible in the spring harrow it and leave till the wild oat plants show above the ground which may be any time between the first and the fifteenth of May depending upon the season. Plow to a depth of three or four inches and sow barley or oats for green feed and very few wild oats are likely to appear in the crop.

If the land being treated is intended for fallow proceed exactly the same way till May, and then instead of plowing shallow apply the duckfoot cultivator or double disc, and early in June plow five or six inches deep. Keep the weeds down for the remainder of the season and very few weeds are likely to appear in the grain crop of the following year. To thoroughly eradicate wild oats follow the summer-fallow with a hoed crop and keep the hoed crop clean of weeds. The hoed crop may be potatoes or turnips or sunflower. This has been done on various parts of the farm at the Rosthern Experimental Station for several years and the grain crop following this is always choice for seed in so far as cleanliness is concerned.—W. A. Munro, Rosthern Experimental Station.

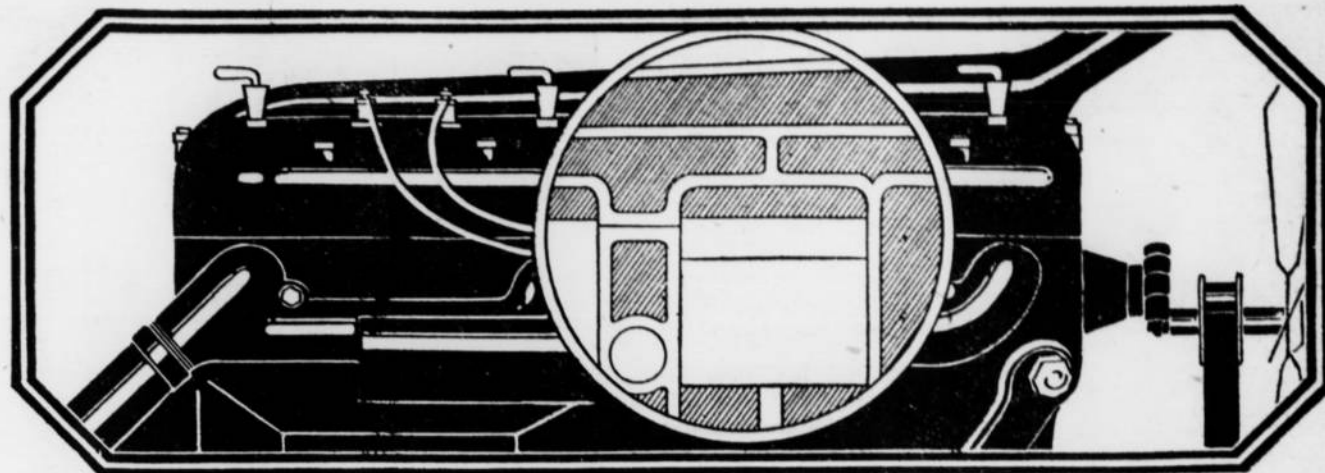
#### Measured Words on Silo Building

The following is the response of Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Saskatchewan's Minister of agriculture, to our request asking for a contribution to our special Silo number published last month. It was unavoidably delayed, but advice of this character looks good in any setting.

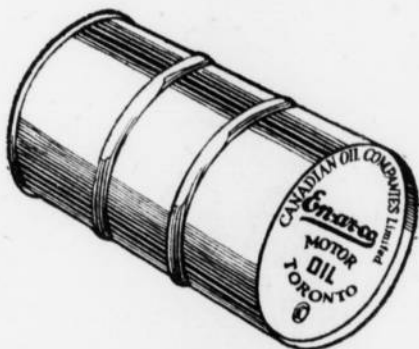
"The widespread interest which is being manifested in Western Canada in the erection and use of silos indicates that an important change is taking place in agricultural methods. An exclusively one-crop country is not likely to be so prosperous or so stable in its development as those which judiciously 'balance' their agricultural operations, and Western Canada, despite its great reputation for grain growing, is not exceptional in this regard. Therefore it is my view that the interest in silos and in crops for ensiling is evidence of a change towards a more permanent and probably, for many farmers, a more profitable system of agriculture.

"While this change seems to be necessary, I believe that it is well that we should proceed slowly and sanely. 'Mixed farming' offers stability and permanency, but it does not offer sudden wealth any more than does any other system of farming at the present time; although in my opinion it offers to many farmers a better living than they have been getting. I feel, however, that it must be proceeded with cautiously and with the minimum outlay for capital requirements, and that men who have not the ready cash to build a silo (nor experience with the growing of corn or sunflowers) should acquire their silo and their experience as cheaply as possible. Some men will succeed with silos while others will fail. All who are interested in this problem should get as much information as possible and seriously consider it before an order is signed. Some one has said 'if you cannot put a silo up, put one down, but do not put it off.'

"The pit silo under existing conditions is the only kind some farmers can afford unless it be a trench silo; and either of these will enable an inexperienced man to acquire an abundance of information and experience. No doubt some kind of a silo is indispensable in carrying on successfully the system of farming to which many farmers are today being attracted either by propaganda or economic necessity, but in this matter, consideration should be given to the old adage, 'Be sure you are right, then go ahead.'"



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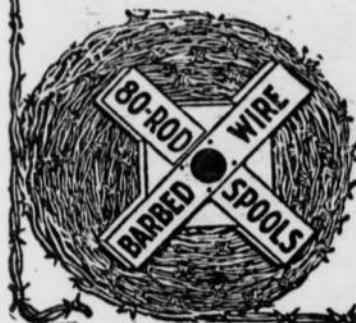
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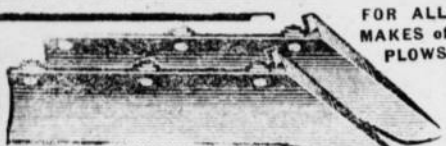
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This Clover will not winter kill like other clovers. It grows early in spring and very fast, making an abundance of hay if cut between June 15 and July 1. For pasture it surpasses all other clovers and will grow and do well on almost any soil.

Sow from 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

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**STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

Reference: The Bank of Nova Scotia, Stouffville, Ont.

**The Canadian Wheat Board**

Continued from Page 7

bushel for No. 1 Northern in store Fort William or Port Arthur. No. 1 hard took the same price; No. 2 Northern, \$2.12; No. 3 Northern, \$2.08; No. 1 Alberta Red Winter, \$2.15; No. 2 Alberta Red Winter, \$2.12; No. 3 Alberta Red Winter, \$2.08. Initial prices were also set for wheat produced in the other provinces, the advance on British Columbia wheat being based on \$2.10; for No. 1 in store Vancouver, while the corresponding price for the highest grade of Ontario and Quebec wheat was \$2.18 in store at Montreal.

**Participation Certificates**

In addition to the initial payment, the producer, on delivering his wheat to the board or its licensees, received a participation certificate entitling him to share pro rata with all other producers, in any surplus left in the hands of the board after the crop had been ultimately disposed of and all expenses paid.

This arrangement gave to all farmers a uniform price for their wheat, when delivered at the terminal, subject to the spreads between the different grades set by the board, the farmer, of course, paying the freight from his shipping point to the terminal. It also ensured to the farmer the full value of his wheat according to the prices realized by sales to millers and overseas purchasers. Speculation was eliminated, and the price received by the farmer was not affected by fluctuations of the market or by the particular time when he marketed his crop. There was one price for the whole season, this being the average price secured by the board, less the actual expenses incurred.

**Price to Millers**

The value of participation certificates was of course problematical, depending upon the price to be realized for the whole crop. It was absolutely necessary, if the best possible price was to be obtained from overseas purchasers, that secrecy should be observed as to the quantity of wheat sold from time to time by the board, the prices realized and the amount still to be marketed. Even to this time full details of the sales made by the board have not been made public. Some idea of the course of prices was obtained, however, from the prices at which wheat was sold to Canadian millers. Early in the season, August 26, 1919, the first order on this point was issued, the price to Canadian mills being fixed on the basis of \$2.30 for No. 1 Northern at Fort William and Port Arthur; \$2.33 for No. 1 White Winter and No. 1 Red Winter in store Montreal, and \$2.25½ for No. 1 British Columbia wheat, in store Vancouver. These prices remained in effect until December 27, 1919, when a new order was issued raising the price to Canadian millers to \$2.80, basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William and Port Arthur. The price charged for No. 1 wheat from Ontario and Quebec, in store Montreal, remained, however, at \$2.33, and No. 1 British Columbia wheat was still sold on the basis of \$2.25½, Vancouver. On January 31 the Montreal price was raised to \$2.58 and the Vancouver price to \$2.50½, Fort William and Port Arthur prices remaining unchanged at \$2.80. Another increase took place on May 8, 1920, wheat from the prairie provinces being raised to the basis of \$3.15 at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario and Quebec wheat to a basis of \$2.98 at Montreal, and British Columbia wheat to \$2.90½ at Vancouver. These prices remained in effect to the end of the period of the board's operations. In each case when an advance in prices to millers was made, the increase was applied to all stocks of wheat and flour then in the hands of millers, who were required to pay to the board the increased value.

**Export Prices**

The report made by James Stewart, chairman of the board, to the government after the business of the board had been concluded, shows that the first export sale was made on September 1, 1919, at \$2.44 f.o.b. steamer, Montreal, basis No. 1 Northern. This was the lowest price at which any of the wheat in the hands of the board was sold.

**6 Furrows 10½ times around the World —**

It has been estimated that the proper lubrication of all cars, trucks and tractors on Canadian farms, for the period of one year, would save enough power, now lost through poor lubrication, to plow six furrows more than 10½ times 'round the circumference of the earth.

Imperial Polarine Motor Oils will properly lubricate every make of car, truck and tractor. You cannot afford the waste and high-cost of hit-or-miss lubrication. True economy is always assured if you use Imperial Polarine Motor Oils—the proper grades.

Your car, truck or tractor will last longer and give you better service if lubricated according to the Imperial Oil Charts of Recommendations.

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**Makes a Good Motor Better**



The highest price received was \$3.60 f.o.b. Montreal, in U.S. funds. Another sale mentioned by Mr. Stewart in his report was on the basis of \$4.02 per bushel for No. 1 Northern at seaboard, in Canadian funds, and to show that the small spreads set by the board in purchasing were maintained in selling, Mr. Stewart mentions that on this same sale the board was able to get \$3.99 for No. 2 Northern, \$3.95 for No. 3 Northern, \$3.89 for No. 4, \$3.78 for No. 5, \$3.68 for No. 6, \$3.91 for rejected No. 1 Northern, and \$3.96 for tough No. 1 Northern.

The price realized for the whole crop, basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William, after deducting the expenses of the board, was \$2.63. Of this price the producers received \$2.15 at the time of delivery, 30 cents as an interim payment on participation certificates, payable on and after July 15, 1920, and a final payment of 18 cents per bushel on participation certificates, payment of which commenced on November 15, 1920.

#### Feed and Seed Excluded

While the board had power to control the sale of every bushel of wheat marketed by Canadian farmers, the sale of wheat from one farmer to another in the same district was not interfered with, it being specially provided by the board that its regulations should not apply to the following classes of wheat:

- (a) Registered seed wheat.
- (b) Wheat grown from seed of recognized merit in respect to purity of variety, subject to permit being granted by the Canadian Government Seed Purchasing Commission.
- (c) Wheat bought by one farmer from another for seed or feed purposes, which has not gone through an elevator, or which has not been loaded on cars, either through an elevator or over the platform.

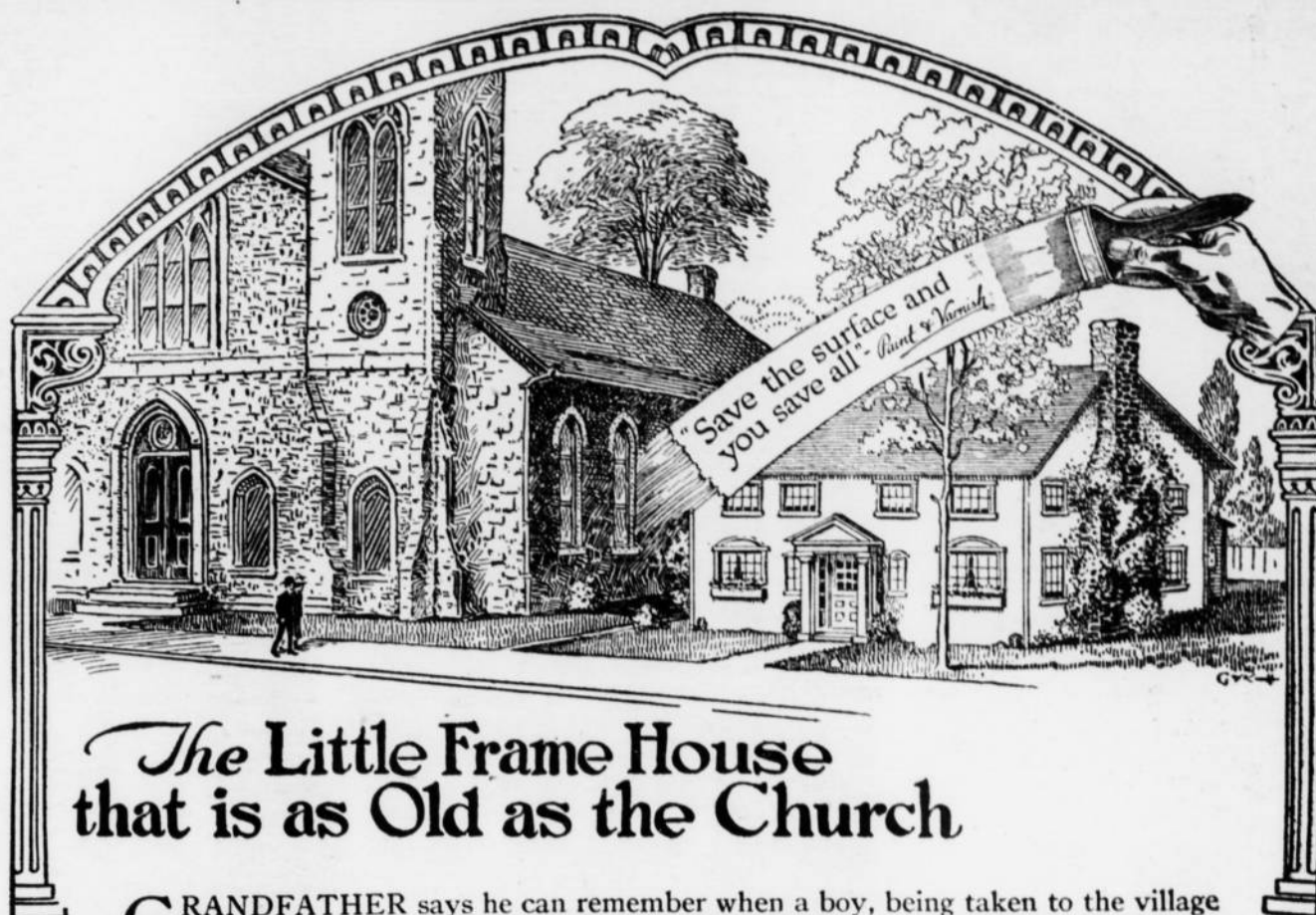
Arrangements were also made to enable farmers to purchase wheat for seed from local elevators, and in view of the distress due to drought in certain areas, a regulation was passed on February 18, 1920, fixing the price to be charged to farmers from that date to March 31 (afterwards extended to April 15) on the basis of \$2.45 at Fort William. The price to millers during that period was \$2.80, so that the pool practically gave to farmers taking advantage of this opportunity 35 cents on each bushel. Outside of this period the charge to farmers buying wheat at local elevators was the same as to millers.

Another concession which was made by the board was the granting of permits to Canadian farmers who lived nearer to an American elevator than to a Canadian elevator to haul their grain across the border line in wagon loads if they so desired. This was done at a time when the United States had an embargo in effect against the importation of grain except in wagon loads, and a considerable number of farmers living near the boundary were thus enabled to take advantage of the high prices prevailing across the line at that time.

#### Price of Flour

An important part of the work of the board was the regulation of the price of flour and other wheat products. For the first six months of the season the board definitely fixed the price of these commodities, in different parts of the country, increases being ordered simultaneously with each increase in the price of wheat to the millers. Thus when wheat was \$2.30 per bushel, the price of government standard spring wheat flour at Manitoba points was fixed at \$10.40 per barrel, and on December 27, 1919, when the price of wheat was raised to \$2.80, the price of flour in Manitoba was increased to \$12.65. Flour was decontrolled on April 8, though the board, through cost accountants, kept close check upon the milling companies and was ready to again fix prices if such action became necessary.

Maximum wholesale prices of \$45 and \$52 per ton for bran and shorts respectively, basis f.o.b. cars Montreal, were fixed by the board on November 15, 1919, and later, on December 4, a schedule of maximum prices for bran and shorts at various points in Western Canada was issued, effective December 8. By this order the price of bran



## The Little Frame House that is as Old as the Church

GRANDFATHER says he can remember when a boy, being taken to the village Church and of hearing his dad speak of the little house adjoining, which they had just built for the Minister.

Many summers have come and gone, the original occupant has passed away, but the little frame house still nestles up to the Church and is just as well preserved as ever.

Its surface has always been protected, that is why it is so well preserved.

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thinned with linseed oil and turpentine makes a most satisfactory paint.

For almost 200 years Brandram's Genuine B.B. has been the world's standard white lead—a standard by which all other white leads have been judged. It is made in a modern Canadian factory by the same process as was employed by its inventor in England almost 200 years ago, and it is to-day the only survivor of all the patented processes of that earlier generation.

For those preferring to mix their own, Brandram's Genuine B.B. will always be available as a surface saver, and more Genuine B.B. is now being sold than ever before.

But the only way to get the world's best white lead in prepared form is in B-H "English" Paint, for the formula of B-H "English" is 70% Genuine B.B. White Lead and 30% pure white zinc.



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### Crescent Ground One-Man Cross-Cut Saw, No. 223.

Illustration shows our Lance Tooth Crescent Ground One-Man Saw. Crescent grinding is the grinding of the saw in crescent shaped lines running parallel with the cutting edge. This gives an even thickness to the tooth edge and a gradual taper from tooth edge to back—means less set to the teeth, less kerf or width to the cut and less effort in cutting.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.    ST. JOHN, N. B.



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**Premier**  
MORE MILES PER GALLON  
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SAFEST AND BEST  
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## Harnesses up your Tractor

Mechanical power takes the drudgery out of farming. With mechanical power, one man can do the work of three or four without it. It means bigger acreages, better seed-beds and faster, pleasanter and more profitable farming.



The fuel gives your tractor its power. The better the fuel you use, the more power your tractor will get from it, the more work your tractor will do and the less it will cost to operate it.

Imperial Royalite Coal Oil is the perfect fuel for most tractors. It is carefully refined and free from all impurities; a heavy powerful fuel which burns clean and all goes into power. Its high quality and comparatively low price make it the choice of farmers everywhere—not only for kerosene-burning tractors but for large stationary engines, for use in oil stoves and heaters and for many other home and farm purposes.

Imperial Premier Gasoline, which gives "More miles per gallon", in automobiles and trucks, is the most satisfactory and economical fuel for gasoline-burning tractors and engines. Better gasoline cannot be bought at any price.

Always ask for Imperial Premier Gasoline and Imperial Royalite Coal Oil. Hundreds of bulk distributing stations throughout Canada. Supplies quickly available at all seasons.

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We have completed plans that assures cash returns to every boy and girl joining the  
**GOLD COIN CLUB**

It costs nothing to join and the returns are large. Any boy or girl between the ages above mentioned is eligible for membership.

**Do You Want \$10.00?**

We require Junior Representatives in every district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Any healthy boy or girl would find the work easy and the pay good. This amount and more can be earned in your spare time.

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If you would like to earn money to do with what you wish, let us tell you how it can be done.

**Send This Coupon—We'll Send the Plan**

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Gentlemen: I would like to have \$10.00 within the next four weeks, and on the understanding that this creates no obligation on my part, I would like to have your Complete Plan for Guide Junior Representatives.

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A19



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ON  
REBORING & REGRINDING  
CYLINDERS,  
FITTING OVERSIZE PISTONS

**WE CARRY A COMPLETE  
STOCK OF TRACTOR  
GEARS.**

**LET US QUOTE YOU.**  
**Riverside Iron  
Works Ltd.**  
Calgary, Alta

at Manitoba points was fixed at \$39 and shorts at \$46. At Saskatchewan points the price was \$1.00 a ton less, while part of Alberta took the Saskatchewan price and part had a reduction of another dollar a ton. These prices were increased by \$6.00 a ton on April 8 and by a further \$3.00 a ton on May 8.

#### Financing

The financing of the Wheat Board's operations is an interesting feature. By December 15, 1919, over three-fourths of the Canadian crop had been marketed by the farmers and initial payments made upon it. A large portion of this wheat, however, was not disposed of by the board until later, when better prices were obtainable, and meanwhile the board had to secure the credit necessary to make the initial payments. To an ordinary commercial organization this would have been a difficult problem, but to the board it was a simple matter. It was provided for by a section of the original order-in-council establishing the Wheat Board, which read as follows:

"6. The board may make payment by authorization to a chartered bank or to chartered banks to pay under such conditions and on production of such vouchers as the board may by regulation provide, and the governor-in-council guarantees repayment of any moneys so paid by a bank or banks, with interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent., of which guarantee the evidence shall be this order."

Under this provision the banks furnished the Wheat Board with the credit required, the government guaranteeing the repayment of the money advanced with interest. All the Canadian chartered banks participated in the business and at times the board used credit to the extent of \$20,000,000. Later in the season, as sales were made at prices considerably in excess of the advances made to farmers, and as the stocks in the hands of the board were reduced, the board repaid its borrowings from the banks and accumulated surplus funds. A portion of this surplus was deposited in the banks at three per cent., and later some of the funds were invested in treasury bills of the province of Manitoba, on which six per cent. interest was earned. This interest, of course, swelled the pool, and increased the amount available for the payment of participation certificates.

#### Farmers Got \$2.50

As previously stated, the price realized by the board for the whole crop, basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William, was \$2.63 per bushel, and as the average freight rate from shipping points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was under 13 cents, the average price received by the farmer was \$2.50 a bushel, the highest ever received by western farmers for an entire crop. James Stewart, chairman of the board, in his report to the government, states that calculations made from the report of the United States Bureau of Statistics indicate that the average price received by United States farmers at their shipping points was approximately 25 cents per bushel less than that realized by the farmers of Canada, while at the same time the price of bread in this country, according to the records of the Board of Commerce, was one and a half cents per pound less than that paid by the consumer in the United States.

The Canadian Wheat Board was created to market the crop of 1919 only. Its success led to requests being made to the Dominion government to continue it in operation for the 1920 crop, but this request was not acceded to. Consequently the board discontinued buying when the 1920 crop was about to appear on the market, and no participation certificates were issued on cash grain delivered after July 31, or on grain consigned to the terminals which arrived in storage after August 15.

#### Winding Up

Several months, however, necessarily elapsed before the wheat remaining in the hands of the board could be disposed of and its work finally wound up. The announcement of the final payment of 18 cents per bushel on the participation certificates was made on November 4, 1920, and the work of distributing the surplus funds in the hands of



the board was commenced on November 15. Participation certificates of course had to be surrendered for redemption, and December 31, 1920, was announced as the last day on which they would be received. When this date arrived, however, a considerable number of certificates had not been presented and further time was given. Arrangements were also made for the issue of duplicate certificates where it could be proved that the originals had been lost or destroyed.

#### Government Holds Surplus

Even at the present time certificates are occasionally received at the office of the board in Winnipeg and payment made upon them. It is anticipated that when the business is finally wound up there will be a surplus of approximately \$600,000 to be disposed of. A short time ago the board handed over to the Dominion government \$560,000 of this sum. This surplus, of course, belongs of right to the producers of the wheat

which passed through the hands of the board, but in view of the fact that it represents less than half a cent per bushel of the total volume of wheat, it is impracticable to distribute it as a further dividend. So far no announcement has been made by the government as to the disposition which will be made of the surplus. A question was asked on the point in the House of Commons on March 29, by R. M. Johnson, member for Moose Jaw, and Hon. J. A. Robb, minister of Trade and Commerce, stated that in transferring the balance of \$560,000 to the government, the Wheat Board had recommended that the above amount be distributed to the provincial governments pro rata on the basis of the quantity of wheat delivered by producers in each of the provinces to the board, and that the money be used for the immediate relief of distressed farmers in the various provinces. The government, the minister added, had not yet decided on the action to be taken in regard to this recommendation.

## Provincial Association Notes

### Alberta

#### CORONATION CHAUTAUQUA

The Coronation Provincial Constituency Association, feeling that there was a tendency to think that since the two elections the U.F.A. had no need to exert itself, looked for means of putting on an educational campaign. The idea was to impress the fact that the work of the association had just begun, and that the things already accomplished increased rather than diminished responsibilities; and further that the farmers must study the great world problems of economics and finance.

A series of meetings was arranged in each of the three divisions of the Coronation constituency. Sixteen meetings were held in the western division, under the direction of C. C. Wager, of Federal, of the following locals: Pleasant Heights, Nose Hills, Talbot, Bonnie Doon, Bulwark, Lorraine, Battle Beaver, Fleet, Federal, Gengyle, Bentley, Gooseberry Lake, Sparden, Garden Plain, Round Lake, Sullivan Lake. Each local had arranged for musical numbers, which were given in the intervals between speeches. Battle Beaver and Fleet locals provided especially enjoyable programs.

H. E. Parke, of the U.G.G., spoke at each meeting on the history and policy of that organization, and showed the moving pictures of "The Organized Farmer in Business" as well as two comic films.

In addition, two and sometimes three speakers gave addresses on the principles and work of the U.F.A., and in every case close attention was given to the end of a program lasting altogether three and a half hours.

#### Organization and Co-operation

R. O. German, director for Red Deer, spoke at six meetings, and gave interesting and opportune talks on organization and co-operation.

Chas. Wilson, a Coronation director, spoke on practical, concrete co-operation in the affairs of every-day life, such as beef-rings, dipping vats, and community flour mills. E. G. Gardiner, secretary of the Coronation Provincial Constituency Association, spoke at eight meetings on the necessity of each member's acceptance of responsibility in keeping the association active. C. C. Wager in his addresses introduced the great question of finance as in a large degree the key to all economic problems. Jas. McKay, another Coronation director, addressed fourteen meetings, and his discussion of fundamental, social and economic laws, created keen interest. He showed that sudden and drastic deflation of the currency, as deliberately planned and worked out by financiers, was the immediate cause of the present stagnation of business, unemployment and starvation amidst plenty.

Good crowds gathered at every point, and manifested the keenest interest and appreciation.

#### REID HILL RESOLUTION

P. McIntyre, secretary of Reid Hill local, writes to the Central secretary, under date March 23, as follows:

"I am instructed to forward you a copy of a resolution adopted by our local at our regular meeting held today. The local wishes if possible to have same printed in The Guide.

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this local that it is most regrettable that Mr. Crerar, who, as leader of his party, should have advanced his personal opinion upon the value of the Canadian Wheat Board as a permanent solution to the grain marketing problem, and not giving it his support in his opening speech in parliament.

"The national good of Canada, and justice to the farmers particularly demands immediate restoration of the Canadian Wheat Board to handle the 1922 crop.

"And that private interests should not be allowed to interfere with the attainment of this object."

#### DIRECTOR GERMAN'S MEETINGS

R. O. German, U.F.A. director for Red Deer, recently held a series of meetings in the western part of his constituency. The meeting planned for Locheam local did not materialize, owing to the secretary's not having called for his mail in time to

make arrangements. Good audiences gathered, however, at Condor, Evergreen, Alhambra, and Lobstick locals, especially the first named. Mr. German's talks on organization matters were well received.

#### FREIGHT RATES RESOLUTION

The High River local U.F.A. at a recent meeting carried the following resolution: "Whereas, during the past few years, the great majority of the farmers of Alberta have been compelled to carry on their operations at a loss;

"And, whereas, such loss is occasioned largely by the economic conditions prevailing, which have caused a rapid decline in the price of all agricultural products to

# SELF-OILING WINDMILL

## The Auto-Oiled Aermotor



Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. Every moving part is completely and fully oiled. A constant stream of oil flows on every bearing. The shafts run in oil. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Any windmill which does not have the gears running in oil is only half oiled. A modern windmill, like a modern automobile, must have its gears enclosed and run in oil. Dry gears, exposed to dust, wear rapidly. Dry bearings and dry gears cause friction and loss of power. The Aermotor pumps in the lightest breeze because it is correctly designed and well oiled.

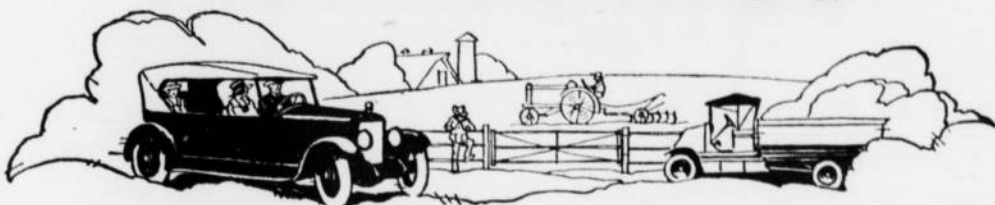
#### AERMOTOR CO. makes:

Galvanized Steel Windmills for Pumping and Power Purposes  
Galvanized Steel Towers for supporting Windmills, Tanks, Bells, Wireless Apparatus, Flags, etc.  
Pumps for every kind of windmill and hand use  
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Tanks of Wood and Galvanized Steel  
A full line of Water-Supply Goods Steel-frame Wood Saws

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# McQUAY-NORRIS PISTON RINGS



## Give Your Engine More Power—and Save Gas

Gas that leaks past worn or poorly designed piston rings is a dead loss. It wastes power and money.

That's why it pays to replace leaky rings with McQuay-Norris equipment. It will increase power, save gas and oil, and de-

crease carbon trouble in any passenger car, truck, tractor or stationary engine. The McQuay-Norris line is complete for every need. It includes the most famous power ring—a lower-priced, quick-seating ring—the most successful oil ring—and snap rings of the highest grade.

Send for Free Booklet—a valuable explanation of the relationship of piston rings to gas engine operation. Address Dept. C.D.

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**LEAK-PROOF**—an exclusive two-piece design, preventing loss of gas and compression. Gives equal pressure at all points on cylinder walls. For all piston grooves except top, which should have Superoyl. Each ring packed in a parchment container. Price per ring—

**\$1.50**

**Superoyl**—Keeps lubricating oil out of combustion chamber. Collects excess oil on each down stroke of piston and empties on each up stroke, which ordinary grooved rings cannot do. Each ring packed in a parchment container. Price per ring—

**\$1.25**

**JIFFY-GRIP**—a one-piece ring. Non-butting joint which can be fitted closer than ordinary step cut—velvet finish—quick seating. "Seats in a jiffy." To keep them clean and free from rust, each ring is packed in an individual glassine envelope. Price per ring—

**50c**

**Snap Rings**—of the highest grade. Raised above the average by McQuay-Norris manufacturing methods. Their use insures all the satisfaction possible for you to get from a plain snap ring. They are packed twelve rings to the carton and rolled in waxed paper.

And Snap Rings of the highest grade



**Made of Electric Iron**



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To Test Tea is to Taste it.

# "SALADA"

Natural Leaf Green Tea is proving a revelation to those who have been users of Japans.

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Imperial Farm Lubricants will properly lubricate every farm machine. They are always cheapest in the long run because of the way they cut down operating costs and repair and upkeep expenses. Farmers who once use them seldom change to any other brand.

The same Imperial Lubricant cannot be used for all machines. It is important that you use the right Imperial Lubricant and the right grade for each to obtain the best results. If there is any question about the correct way to lubricate any machine on your farm, the Imperial Oil man will be glad to be of service.

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IMPERIAL POLARINE OIL  
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For gasoline-burning engines—automobiles and trucks.

IMPERIAL POLARINE SPECIAL HEAVY OIL

For kerosene-burning stationary engines and tractors.

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For motors requiring an unusually heavy oil.

IMPERIAL PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL  
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For open bearings of separators, binders, etc.

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For steam cylinder lubrication—tractors and stationary engines

IMPERIAL GAS ENGINE OIL

For stationary or portable engines, kerosene or gasoline.

IMPERIAL POLARINE CUP GREASE  
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For grease cup lubrication—clean, solidified oils.

The Imperial Charts of Recommendations show exactly what grade of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils will give the best results with your type of truck, tractor or automobile. Further information will be gladly supplied by the Imperial Oil man—an expert on lubrication.

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almost pre-war level, while there has been no corresponding decrease in the cost of the elements of production and especially of transportation;

"And, whereas, the excessive freight rates prevailing on grain, livestock and other farm products is one of the chief causes of such loss;

"And, whereas, notwithstanding the general adverse business and financial conditions which have prevailed in Canada during and since the war and resulting therefrom, which have necessitated the carrying on of Canada's basic industry, agriculture, without profit, the only private corporation operating a railway in Alberta has been enabled to maintain its profits and pay its usual dividends under the protection of the Railway Commission of Canada;

"And, whereas, a measure of relief from the present conditions is necessary in order that the farmers of Alberta may be enabled to continue to operate with a reasonable degree of efficiency;

"Therefore be it resolved by the High River local of the U.F.A., that the Dominion government be, and is hereby earnestly requested to use its power, and, if necessary, to introduce legislation to bring about an immediate reduction of freight rates to pre-war level, particularly on agricultural products; also lumber and coal; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the honorable the prime minister of Canada, and G. G. Coote, M.P."

#### MR. MACFARQUHAR VISITS LOCALS

C. H. MacFarquhar, West Calgary director, recently addressed a meeting of the Big Prairie local on the benefits of the U.F.A. and other economic organizations, and the part they play in political and economic life. He also spoke to a meeting of farmers in Bituma Hall, on the principles of the U.F.A.

#### MRS. SEARS AT BENTLEY

The Bentley local U.F.A., met recently at the home of the president, J. H. Suggitt. It was a day meeting, beginning with dinner at noon. Then the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. met separately, and after the business meetings, the two locals listened to a very interesting talk from Mrs. Sears, provincial president of the U.F.W.A. Afterwards tea was served, and Mr. and Mrs. Suggitt were given a very hearty vote of thanks.

#### THE CATTLE EMBARGO

At the last regular meeting of Dolcy U.F.A. local, the following resolution quoted below, with regard to the removal of the embargo against Canadian cattle, was passed. In the preamble it is stated that the British government has not fulfilled the promise made that the embargo would be removed at the termination of the war, and that the Dolcy local are of opinion that this promise was as useless as the famous "scrap of paper."

"We, the members of the Dolcy local of the U.F.A., do hereby respectfully ask our representatives in the Dominion and provincial parliaments to do everything in their power with the object in view of having the British embargo on Canadian cattle lifted, as we believe that free trade is fair to a great majority of the people of the Empire. The men of Canada did their part in serving the empire faithfully and deserve that the promise made by the Mother Country should be fulfilled."

#### Manitoba

**EXTENDING THE U.F.M. ORGANIZATION**  
The past few weeks have seen a good deal of active and effective work on the part of local men in various districts in the way of extending the bounds of our association in Manitoba.

On March 23, a new local was organized at Nord schoolhouse in the Mulvihill district. J. R. Whittall, of Parkview, was the speaker of the day, and assisted in the work of organizing. A. Norbey, was elected president, O. Brandstrom, vice-president, and J. Page (Mulvihill P.O.), secretary. A motion supporting the placing of a U.F.M. candidate in the field was passed enthusiastically.

On March 25, a strong local was organized at Ladywood, north of Beausejour. A. Modizejowski was elected president, J. M. Dvore, vice-president, and N. J. Stryk, secretary. Plans were laid for pushing organization as energetically as possible with a view to enrolling as fully as possible the whole rural population. The officers are arranging to meet frequently to give direction and impetus to the work, and Ladywood expects to go on until the strongest possible organization is attained.

On March 24, organization was effected at the Valley River school, near Grand View. Owing to the name of the school being identical with that of a local already established the final choice of a name is deferred. F. A. Yerex was appointed secretary, and steps taken to put on a comprehensive drive for members. They expect to run up a total of thirty or more—and so the work goes on.

#### ENCOURAGING SUCCESS AT KENTON

Kenton local has taken a new lease of life and has no notion of going out of business. The "get together" movement has been a far greater success than the most optimistic had hoped for. Never did canvassers meet with so hearty welcome. The farmers all want to get in. The business men say, "We want to help." The result is that Kenton town and country, business men and farmers are organized with the determination to press for every possible improvement in the conditions of the community.—J.A.C.

#### ABBOTSHALL

It is very interesting to note that the first contribution from a U.F.M. local in

aid of the Russian Famine Relief Fund came from the Abbotshall local, which is situated in one of our newer districts, an area in which many people have had their own heavy financial burdens during the past two years. Perhaps experiences of this kind tend to stimulate sympathy for others who are in trouble. In any case Abbotshall came along with the splendidly generous contribution of \$18 for the sufferers in Russia. There must be many more locals in Manitoba quite as able to help this work as the people of Abbotshall.

#### BIRTLE

On March 24, a very successful social and dance was held by the Birtle U.F.M. local, the proceeds being given to the Russian Relief Fund. It was a very stormy night, but in spite of that and the bad roads a good crowd turned out.

The proceedings started with a very lucid explanation by Sam Larcombe, of the working of the Rural Credit Society, and it is proposed to establish one at this point.

Birtle now has nearly 100 members, and every one are active interested members. We realize that for the good of the country and ourselves, the agricultural industry must be put on a sounder basis, and there is no surer way to accomplish that than by co-operation and organization.

We can thoroughly recommend other locals, if they have not already done so, to appoint an entertainment committee, as we have done, as social gatherings do more than anything else to foster the spirit we so much desire and withal it is a sure way of raising funds for local purposes. Our local is very fortunate in the fact that the ladies are always very willing to help in any function we care to get up. Another interesting item was music supplied by boys from the Indian school under Mr. McAvée.—O.O.W.

#### Saskatchewan

##### CLASHMOOR ORGANIZES

A new local grain growers' association, to be known as the Clashmoor local, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, has just been organized at Eldersley, with an initial membership of twenty-five on the roll.

J. T. Seekins, of Tisdale, an enthusiastic worker in the Grain Growers' movement, was present at the organization meeting, and gave an address on The S.G.G.A., its Aims and Objects, which was greatly appreciated by those present. At the close of his remarks it was decided to proceed with the organization of the local, and the following were elected as officers: President, Jas. Craig; vice-president, Thos. Wilkinson; sec.-treas., Mrs. Albert Stewart; directors, Walter Daniels, John King, John Arnott, and Frank Hodge. Mrs. Stewart urged the members to strike while the iron was hot, so as to enroll as many more members as possible before sending in the report to headquarters. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Seekins for his assistance in organizing.

##### Seek Co-operative Market

In reporting the organization of the local to the Central office, Mrs. Stewart, the secretary, wrote as follows:

"I am submitting to you the list of members for the charter, also list of officers elected and charter fees. I am sorry I could not send in a report sooner as we organized on March 2, but there were certain matters overlooked which were necessary and could not be adjusted without another meeting. This meeting was held later and among other things discussed was the building at Eldersley of a co-operative elevator, and I was also asked to write and enquire if there was any possible store or place in your knowledge where the farmers could collectively, in a local, ship their butter or cream and eggs, and get a good market for them. Have you any farmers' market or co-operative channel, or do you have the Co-operative Creameries handle this? This matter is of some importance to mixed farmers, and a reply which would reach me in time to present at our next meeting would be appreciated."

##### Suggest an Egg Ring

In dealing with the matter of co-operative shipping, the reply of the Central office stated as follows:

"Regarding the possibility of your farmers collectively shipping their butter or cream and eggs, it is quite possible for the people of your district to form an egg ring for the purpose of shipping eggs, and we would suggest that you write to the Director of Co-operative Marketing, Parliament Buildings, Regina, for full information regarding the organization of an egg ring.

"The matter of butter and cream is not such an easy one, since the quantities of butter turned out by residents of any community may possibly vary. This is a condition that makes it very difficult to handle dairy butter. However, we would suggest that you write to F. M. Logan, assistant manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Albert St., Regina, on this matter and give him all the information you can as to the conditions in your district, and the total amount of butter or cream that you would have to ship during the summer. The Sask. Co-operative Creameries Co. has creameries at Prince Albert and Melfort, and possibly other places along that line, and you could quite possibly make a really satisfactory arrangement for the shipping of your butter and cream. You will understand that to ship butter and cream to Regina or any other distant point in the condition which you have to ship it in would be difficult, particularly during the summer when the weather is hot."



# The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter—Milton"

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## A Farmers' Bank

The Editor.—Agriculture, the basic industry of Canada (especially the Western portion), is as yet in its infancy, but with immense possibilities in the future. This industry is crying on all sides for a system of finance adequate to its growing needs. Some suggestions have been made, but nothing has been found so far to fully meet the requirements.

The writer therefore suggests that a charter be obtained from the Dominion government to establish a bank in the usual way. But one owned and controlled absolutely by the farmers themselves.

The farmers would elect directors from prominent men in their own ranks, and the directors would regulate the policy of the bank to meet the needs of the business of agriculture, under the different conditions arising from time to time. Being on the ground, and farmers themselves, the directors should thoroughly understand the requirements.

Such a bank should become as much a part of the business of agriculture as now does the grain elevator, stock yards, etc.

Our present banks are mainly owned in the East, their shareholders are eastern, their directors are eastern, and their interests are eastern, and they cannot possibly understand the needs of the western farmer as well as a western board of directors could.—Ex-Banker.

## Provincial Banks

The Editor.—As a mark of appreciation of the Open Forum Department in your journal, I beg to be allowed to endorse a suggestion made by Mr. W. Jackson, in a letter, entitled, Provincial Banks.

I think that is a very interesting subject to discuss through your columns. Could not such questions be answered as the following: What percentage of established capital or gold security do any bank or financial loan company have to provide to protect current issue of notes or bonds? What is the cost of the manufacture of a \$10 bill, and who is entitled to the profit accruing from the raw material and workmanship, to the face value of same? Do the banks profess to make enough profit on the money they loan, after allowing for unprofitable customers, to run the establishments and pay substantial dividends so regularly? It may be that an explanation of the above, would somewhat clear our vision sufficiently to be able to understand the reason for the pathetic picture as described in the next letter, which speaks of the industrious, thrifty Scot not being able to afford 25 cents worth of apples for his family after tolling at a loss all summer. The conclusion of that letter is correct and resembles the familiar saying, "All the people may be fooled some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but all the people will not tolerate being fooled all the time."—G.W., Tenby, Man.

## Daylight Saving Time

The Editor.—Will you allow me space in your valuable paper for the insertion of a few items touching on this important subject. A news item from Ottawa says the matter is about to be brought up in the Dominion parliament by Fred. Kay, Esq., M.P., for Missisquoi, Que., with the object of passing legislation that will legalize standard time, and prevent any other time being used in the Dominion. The majority of present day citizens have little idea of how or why standard time came into existence and its adoption by railway companies.

When the matter was first thought of, the country was cut up by many comparatively short lines of railways, all operating on a set time of their own. It is noted that some places in the States had as many as five different railway times, besides their own local time. Many railways were being amalgamated to form transcontinental lines. Our own C.P.R. was being rapidly constructed.

Standard time was the outcome of an international conference of railway men of the United States and Canada, held at Washington, D.C., Oct. 1883. They adopted standard time to take effect at noon, Nov. 18, 1883, using Meridians 75, 90, 105 and 120, west of Greenwich, which are the standards and centre meridians of the time hours designated—Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific times. Many objections were made on the ground that Standard time would be either a half hour slower or a half hour faster than mean sun time at many places. This is the case, but the advantages of one set time for all purposes within a standard belt were so obvious and

overcame so many difficulties, that the public generally fell in line with the railways and standard time was almost universally used throughout the United States and Canada.

Many of the states passed laws adopting it at an early date.

Many reasons can be advanced for the adoption of one legal time for the whole Dominion of Canada. Your paper is primarily advocating the interests of farmers. Fast time is so unsuited to the farmers' work, if such had to be lived up to, that I feel you will take more than a passing interest in the matter. It would be impossible to mention the many reasons why fast time should not be legalized and ultimately forced on the farming community. The matter in general is viewed much like this by the farmers. During the summer we have long days of sunlight. The greater amount of farm work is done by horses. Five o'clock a.m. is the usual hour at which farmers get up in the morning, and such a time is generally necessary to get an outfit on the land at seven o'clock. Using standard time this varies over the prairies from 4.30 to 5.30 mean sun time. Advance this time one hour and it would become an uncalled for burden. It would mean in many cases (by mean sun time) working ten hours in the field, starting the forenoon's work at 5.30 quitting at 10.30 taking an hour and a half for dinner and starting the afternoon's work at 12 o'clock, thus working horses throughout the hottest part of the day, and quitting the afternoon's work at the most favorable time of the day to work. We had advanced time in 1918, and many farmers tried to live up to it, but in general it was entirely ignored. I met one farmer who said he lived up to it, but had to go to bed at night before sunset.

The matter came before the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Convention in 1919, and was overwhelmingly defeated. It is entirely unsuited for farming operations. It may be urged that farmers could set their own time for work, but why should they have to do so, and why should time be changed twice a year?

The farm labor problem here is about like this. New hands are hired on the farm each year. They come from cities, towns and villages, and have been used to working regular hours, and are not inclined to work outside of regular hours according to the time used. If fast time was used work would be quit for the day when the sun would be high in the sky, and the best part of the day lost.

There is no objection to a law that will give the cities, towns and villages, the privilege of beginning and ending their day's work, or closing their places of business at any hour sanctioned by a majority vote of the people. This would give to any or all classes any or all privileges that are obtained by fast time.

Standard time is the best solution of the question which has ever been tried. It has worked well for many years. It is one thing which the United States and Canada has in common. It has created a bond of good-will between the two countries. It was attained by diligent work and careful thought, and should not be changed until something universally better can be devised.—Wm. R. Reilly, Regina, Sask.

## Free the Land

The Editor.—Census returns disqualify our system of government. Is our system founded upon the British constitution or has it been built up on a reserve-plan of handing out privileges to create a few monster corporations, which in turn have generated a huge train of private monopolies culminating into execrable profiteering and exploitation of producer and consumer? Has it not depopulated the country, desolated the homes, developed a veritable frenzy of discontent, and the vast financial loss of a large mass of the unemployed?

Without naming all the unexpressednesses of this system of privilege, we can surely see that we are being governed in a detestable and extremely destructive and guilty manner.

If my contention is at all logical—I think the conditions are more extreme than aforesaid—then an alteration of this selfish, evil, vicious, get-rich-quick, reserve plan there must be if we want a united Canada.

The retention of the population is the very foundation of a stable system—justice to all and favors to none.

The first needful step then, is to change the system to one of unselfishness. If we do want to retain the natural increase, if we do want the right type of immigrant, if we do want to free the cities from the heavy burden of maintenance of out-of-works—free the land from speculative land-lordism. This is the fundamental abrogation required; there is no alternative. If the people are to be set free we must let them occupy the land for lawful use. Why not let them have it at its economic rent value? Why not do away with the loss and folly of a system which has created these vicious conditions?

There is no hope of Canada ever paying its huge debt if the guilty system is not deliberately changed to one of equal opportunity to all, with a just basis of rates, taxes, honest trading and credit.—Frederic Kirkham, Saltcoats, Sask.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Women and the Senate

**A**S might be expected the recent decision that Lady Rhondda is entitled in her own right to claim a seat in the House of Lords has revived the demand for the appointment of women to the Canadian Senate. It will be remembered that during the last year a number of women's organizations, among which were the Federated Women's Institutes and the National Council of Women, have made this demand. Mrs. Emily Murphy, police magistrate and judge of the Juvenile Court of the city of Edmonton, who perhaps is better known as Janey Canuck, has been mentioned as the probable appointee. Mrs. Murphy, in advocating the appointment of women, has based her argument on the fact that the Senate deals with legislation concerning what might be termed moral questions.

During the federal election campaign, the matter was stirred up once more. Hon. Mr. Meighen said if his government was returned to power he would endeavor to have the British North America Act changed so that women might be appointed. The same question has come up again, and in response to an enquiry from the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, the Department of Justice has issued an official ruling that no woman senator can be appointed without an amendment to the British North America Act.

The Countrywoman before has expressed the regret that women are aiming directly at entering the Senate rather than making a study of its place and use in Canada's governmental life. It is generally admitted by thoughtful students that there is "something the matter with the Senate." Both old parties have had Senate reform planks in the platforms on which they were elected, but as soon as they got into power they proceeded to forget all about them. Would the women of Canada, as soon as they had been successful in getting a few of their number inside the doors of the Senate, proceed to forget about the housecleaning which should come? It is at least open to question. Better do the housecleaning first. There are plenty of other movements and enterprises demanding leadership from Canadian women today.

### Ohio's Girl Mayor

Give a woman of high purpose and strong determination a direct objective and no obstacle is too great to surmount. So believe the citizens of the city of Fairport, Ohio. They recently elected as their mayor, on a dry ticket, a young woman doctor, Amy Kaukonen. Only 25 years of age, she is said to be the youngest mayor in the United States. She has barely started her campaign against the liquor forces, and yet the results of her clean-up policy are strikingly apparent. Bootleggers at first wondered over her election, then they commenced to worry, now they are scared and have gone into hiding.

Mayor Amy has faith in the support of the people behind her. She has confidence that the people who elected her want the liquor laws enforced, and the city cleaned up. And although the odds are against her, for the city is "broke," and she has only a small police force of three at her command, she is ready to carry out the task given to her.

She has no particular platform. She has promised that she will not be dictated to by any political boss

or ring, also to run out the bootleggers and gamblers, and to inject economy into municipal affairs.

In her own words, she says, "I am going to clean up. In six months' time there won't be a bootlegger or bottle of raisinjack within a mile of Fairport."

"Bootlegging is like a lingering disease. When you think you have it cured, it takes another form and a new hold. It is hard to eradicate, but it can be done."

The girl mayor cares little for party affiliations. When asked which party the majority of her councilmen belonged, she replied, "I don't know the political affiliations of any of the councilmen. I am an independent, and am not concerned about politics." She has never been in politics before. She is a graduate of the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia.

One remarkable feature of the situation is that the churches of the town as organizations are not identified with the new mayor's clean-up, even though the individual members are.

### Fight the Fly

This is the time of the year when every member of the family should start on the war-path with a fly swatter. The sleepy fly crawling lazily around the kitchen is the one to kill, for it has braved the cold of winter and will be responsible for this season's crop of millions. Anyone allowing that fly to live is harboring an enemy which may cause the death of one or more members of the family.

Noah was probably responsible for saving a pair of these pests from a watery grave, but humanity in general is to blame for the billions which have buzzed around each year. Though warned again and again by sanitary authorities of the fly danger, people have tolerated flies, smiled at them, brushed them away, allowed them to breed in manure piles, garbage and out-houses—in fact their attitude has been nothing short of ante-deluvian.

Residents on farms are far more guilty than those living in cities, for if the latter do not remove breeding places of flies the health authorities compel them to do so. It remains for country people to awaken to their responsibilities in connection with swatting, trapping, screening, and keeping every place in the yard as clean as possible, so that flies cannot find anywhere to breed.

To reduce swatting and danger from infection from flies in the house every door and window should be properly screened. Dishwater should never be thrown out at the back door, but should be emptied as far as possible from the house, in a location where the ground can be sprinkled with earth or ashes. Manure piles, which are favorite breeding grounds, should be removed as soon as possible. When the stables have

been cleaned out the refuse needs to be sifted with borax in the proportion of about 10 ounces to eight bushels fresh manure. After that, the pile is sprinkled with two or three gallons of water.

Another thing that people should be more careful about is the outside toilet or privy vault. Too often it is unscreened and unprotected from flies which find in it an ideal breeding spot.

It is high time that farm men and women took the matter into their own hands. Thousands of deaths from typhoid fever, summer complaint, and infantile paralysis have been traced to the housefly. It has been proved that flies do not travel more than 100 yards from their breeding place, so on the farm there is no use blaming the neighbors for carelessness if the place buzzes with flies.

### Your Poultry Experiences

On the average farm on the western prairies it is usually the woman who takes the greatest interest in the poultry. While it is work that demands considerable time and energy it is not by any means all drudgery. The poultrywoman has many compensations in the satisfaction, monetary returns and yes, even enjoyment that she gets from working with poultry.

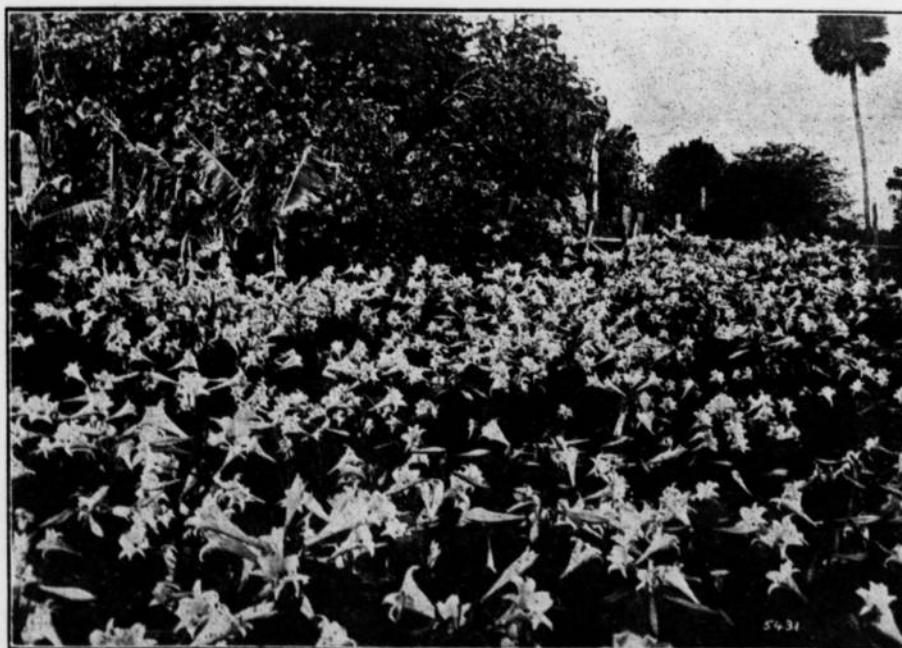
The Guide is offering \$30 in prizes for the best letters from our readers describing their actual experience in working with the farm flock. We want our women readers to write us a letter telling us of their experiences in this line. Write as simply and frankly as though you were writing a letter to a friend. Do not worry about punctuation, construction or the literary style of your letter, as it will be judged from the standpoint of the value of the material in it, and facts are what count.

Write only on one side of the paper. Write as long a letter as you wish, but have it in the mail by June 15. Photographs are especially acceptable with letters and will be returned if a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed.

Some of the points we want you to tell us about are: The breed of poultry you raise, why you selected that breed and are you satisfied? The kind of a poultry house you have, what improvements you have made or would like to make on it. What system of feeding you use and whether you vary it with the season. Do you use an incubator, and do you consider it a practical proposition for a farm flock? Do you get winter eggs? Do you cull your flock? How do you put your birds on the market, and what has been your experience with the buyers? What trouble with disease have you had, and how did you overcome it? What success have you had with turkeys, ducks and geese? What success have you had with the selling of breeding stock? What has been your experience in selling eggs for hatching? Has it been a satisfactory

business? Do you exhibit at poultry shows? Does poultry raising pay? Deal with this last subject as fully as you can, telling how you keep accounts. What was your experience in this line in normal years? Be sure that your name and address is plainly written on letter, address letters to Poultry Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

In washing overalls, instead of rubbing them I always lay them on the washboard, soap them, and scrub them with a scrub-brush. One can get them clean this way in a short time. I find it saves labor as well as the overalls.



"Yet the great ocean hath no tone of power  
Mightier to reach the soul, in thought's hushed hour  
Than yours, ye lilies! chosen thus and graced."  
—Mrs. Hemans.



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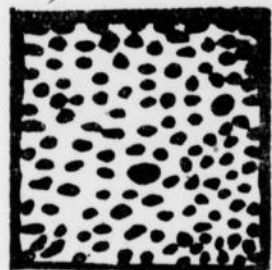
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**BOYS, GIRLS!** Count these dots carefully, and be sure you are correct. The best way is to get a pin and make a hole in each dot, as you count it. Then send in your answer to us, and we will send you, postpaid, 20 bottles of our "Floral Queen" perfume to sell at 15c a bottle. Return the money to us and we will send you a Big **ELECTRIC FLASHLIGHT**, and for the girls a beautiful **FOUNTAIN PEN** with 14k gold point.

These prizes do not interfere with the prizes mentioned above, which are given for counting the dots correctly, neatness and promptness in returning the money. The phonograph will play any size and make of record and is not a toy, but a **REAL PHONOGRAPH**. The other prizes are also just as represented. **SEND NO MONEY. WE TRUST YOU.**

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Send name and address to-day and get post paid just 30 packages of Fairy Berries, the wonderful new candy coated breathlets, to sell at 10c each. Every one buys—they go like hot cakes.

Return our \$3.00 when you've sold them and we will send the mitt and ball right to you all charges paid and the glove and shoes to fit are yours too if you will just show your prizes to your friends and get only three of them to sell our goods and earn our grand rewards as you did. Address

The Fairy Berry Co., Dept. H 40 Toronto, Ont.

## Co-operative Trading Associations

Continued from Page 4

dealer put in a stock of twine. He bought the same brand of twine from the same firm as the co-operative association, but because he could not finance a car-load shipment he paid a higher price and a higher freight rate than did the association. The co-operative people set the retail price at a figure which should have netted them rather less than a reasonable profit and of course the private dealer had to meet the "co-op." price. The outcome was that the association was only able to dispose of a part of its car, and the carry over of the unsold portion made them a loss on the transaction, whereas the private dealer sold two car loads and made a profit.

If the association had not handled twine and it had been left as in the previous year in the hands of the private dealers, the price would have been higher. But the majority of the co-operators couldn't see it that way. They withdrew their promised business from the association and bought their twine from the private dealer, taking the stand that if the "co-op." could not sell at a lower price than the private dealer, what was the use of the "co-op." anyway.

### The Habitually Suspicious

Next to the "philanthropic" co-operator, the most troublesome specimen is the man with the deep rooted conviction that all business people are robbers and malefactors of great wealth. He is more or less of a grouch and supports the co-operative idea because he sees in it a means of putting the whole tribe of merchants out of business. Commercial statistics and the record of Dun and Bradstreet prove conclusively that the average merchant is by no means as well off as he appears to be, nor possibly as well off as he may think he is, but our aggressive friend does not believe this. He is assured that the storekeeper makes an unconscionable profit on every article he sells, and is piling up wealth at the expense of his wretched customers.

It is this type of co-operator who is chiefly responsible for the price cutting idea. Price cutting above all things is the most insane method of meeting competition. There is no co-operative trading association in the West which, under present conditions can successfully adopt a campaign of cutting prices.

The main purpose of the co-operative trading system is to divert the profits of a business into the pockets of its patrons rather than into the pockets of a few favored individuals. A co-operative trading association is not a philanthropic institution, but a business organization.

### A Guide for Organizers

Let any body of farmers entering upon a co-operative enterprise consider carefully the principles laid down in my previous articles under this heading. Then let those responsible get together and draft out a definite business policy which may of course be discussed and improved upon from time to time. Make hard and fast rules for the conduct of the business and then have the courage to stick to them. Make one of the conditions of your business policy that the primary qualification for any employee must be competence. Place the actual management of the business in the hands of one competent man who will be responsible to the board of directors only, and not to every Tom, Dick and Harry, who may have a dollar in the enterprise. Absolutely taboo all forms of price cutting. Sell all merchandise as far as possible at regular retail prices. If such prices swell the profits unduly, which is very unlikely, such profits go to the patrons anyway. Profit is the very life blood of any business whether private or co-operative. Finally lose no opportunity of impressing upon your shareholders, officers and staff, that your association is first, last and always a business proposition, and that no step must be taken and no transaction entered into which is not strictly in accord with sound business principles. If you are not familiar with the principles of sound business, then don't organize a co-operative association.

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Flannelfeet is amused at the Dwarfie Cop. If he doesn't get over his surprise soon, he will think that he is visiting a goat ranch or attending a Spanish bull fight, for the motorman is getting impatient. No matter where Old Man Grouch is, he always finds something to annoy him. When his own Doo Dad friends leave him alone, he falls foul of something else. Put him on the bald prairie and he would quarrel with the sunshine. If Sleepy Sam goes to sleep in that wayside garage, they won't do much business till he wakes up again. And he is mighty hard to wake up. About the only thing that can be done is to build a fire under his wooden leg. He is mighty touchy about its appearance, and if he smells the varnish scorching he will wake right off.



# HORSES

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or will exchange for young work stock, or oats.  
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**51f**

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, FIVE**  
 years, class A. Sire, Nether Baron (imp.), by Baron of Buchlyvie; dam, Rosie of Dowhill (imp.), by Revalanta. One of the best from the best and a beauty. Weight 1,900. Guaranteed foal getter. T. W. Burns, Stoughton, Sask.  
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**131f**

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 stallion, rising six, sound, sure foal getter; also a dark grey, rising three. Both good horses. Prices away down. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.  
**13-4**

**FIVE BELGIAN STALLIONS, AGES TWO TO**  
 eight, chestnuts and roan. Breeders' prices. Write Felix Ohberg, Amslk, Alta., for prices, terms and description.  
**13-5**

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STAL-**  
 lion, Lethian Ottenton, 19450, five years, sure foal getter, from imported stock on both sides. Hugh Strong, Drake, Sask.  
**14-3**

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—IMPORTED CLYDES-**  
 dale stallion, Romero, by Revalanta, 13 years old. Exchange for another stallion or good work horses. H. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask.  
**15-3**

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO PERCHERON**  
 stallions, ages two and five. P. C. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.  
**15-3**

**FOR SALE—CAR LOAD GRAIN-FED PER-**  
 cheron, matched teams, greys and blacks. A. G. MacFarlane, Nokomis, Sask.  
**15-3**

**SELLING—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION,**  
 rising ten years, class B. Price \$400. For particulars, apply A. H. Mynett, Vigilant, Sask.  
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**SALE OR TRADE—EXTRA GOOD REGIS-**  
 tered Clyde stallion, two years old. Paul Edwards, Shaunavon, Sask.  
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**FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS,**  
 Prices low, good terms. C. J. Stuart, Hardisty, Alta.  
**16-3**

**SELLING—THREE THREE-YEAR-OLD REGIS-**  
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## Various

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**PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS—CHOICE**  
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**10-12**

**FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED ABERDEEN-**  
 Angus bulls, one a year old in April, the other will be two in June. J. Seibert & Sons, St. Albert, Alta.  
**14-3**

**SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS YEARLING**  
 bulls and females, all ages. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta.  
**13-4**

**FOR SALE—ONE CHOICE PURE-BRED**  
 Aberdeen-Angus bull, 11 months old, price \$75. P. G. O'Zanne, Box 97, Tugaskie, Sask.  
**15-3**

**FOR SALE—EIGHT REGISTERED ABERDEEN-**  
 Angus bulls, price from \$50 up; choice stuff. Also a few females. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta.  
**12-5**

## Shorthorns

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**16-5**

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**14-3**

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**14-5**

**FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL, REGIS-**  
 tered, five years, roan, \$125. A. E. McFee, Sanford, Man.  
**14-3**

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**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

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 excellent herd header. Alex. Irving, Cummings, Alta.  
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**SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES,**  
 all ages, tested for tuberculosis, quality choice. Prices right. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man.  
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**FINE YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULLS, FROM**  
 record of performance cows; best blood of East and West combined; type and production. W. Bower, Columbia Valley Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Golden, B.C.  
**14-5**

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 two years. Price \$50. September gilts, \$30 each. Booking orders for April pigs. Percy Chambers, Boissevain, Man.  
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**15-3**

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 two years, bacon type, \$45, or trade for registered sow, bred. W. R. Hendry, Blin Bloss, Alta.  
**15-2**

**BARGAIN—PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE BOAR,**  
 two years old, \$40; papers included. Also Barred Rock eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Roy Templeton, Balduf, Man.  
**16-4**

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR,**  
 two years, \$40. Also quantity April pigs. George M. Stevenson, Kerrobert, Sask.  
**16-4**

**BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$12, REGISTERED.**  
 White Orpington eggs, 50, \$7.50. Wm. Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask.  
**16-4**

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR,**  
 one year. Price \$35. Jas. Yuill, Mather, Man.  
**16-3**

**SELECT BERKSHIRES, FOUR MONTHS OLD,**  
 registered, \$18. A. Hiltz, Fishing Lake, Sask.  
**16-2**

## Chester White

**REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITES, BOTH SEX,**  
 sows bred; also booking spring pigs. H. George, Three Hills, Alta.  
**9-8**

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**I AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR YORK-**  
 shire pigs, March, April and May litters, from prize-winning stock, \$15 and \$20 each. Pedigrees furnished. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask.  
**13-6**

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 sex, born October 10, \$35; also spring litters, \$15 each. Pedigrees furnished. Henry Nickel, Green Glade, Alta.  
**16-3**

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FROM**  
 show stock, \$15 each, either sex. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask.  
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**YORKSHIRE BOARS, BORN APRIL 1, \$14**  
 each, eight weeks; pedigrees furnished. Armstrong Turnbull, Box 80, Rathwell, Man.  
**14-4**

**YORKSHIRES, BORN MARCH, EITHER SEX,**  
 \$15. J. Saint, Dubuc, Sask.  
**14-4**

## Duroc-Jerseys

**BRED SOWS FOR SALE—OVER 70 HEAD,**  
 from Canada's largest herd of high-class registered Duroc-Jerseys, from and bred to imported sires of great size and length, of most modern types. Length an important feature in our breeding. For catalogue, lists and full particulars, write J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Sask.  
**121f**

**BOOKING SPRING ORDERS DUROC-**  
 Jerseys, from prize-winning stock, \$12; small deposit. Holstein bull, 12 months, sire and dam prize winners, \$55. Everett Macnutt, Saltcoats, Sask.  
**15-3**

**REGISTERED DUROCS, FROM MATURE**  
 sows, prolific strain, the kind that are marketable at five months, \$13.50 each. C. B. Sutter, Redvers, Sask.  
**16-6**

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 weeks old, the good kind, \$10 each. S. Boffey, Bowden, Alta.  
**16-2**

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**EVENTUALLY YOU WILL BUY OUR POLANDS.**  
 They are the superior kind. Accepting orders for pigs. Ask for breeding and particulars. Gates and Risgrove, Fusilier, Sask.  
**15-3**

**G TYPE POLAND-CHINAS—SPRING PIGS**  
 and bred sows. Farmers' prices. Chas. Cox, Rumsey, Alta.  
**16-7**

**BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, BURN BRAE**  
 farm, Rumsey, Alta.  
**111f**

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**WANTED—REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOAR,**  
 Jas. Batchelor, Souris, Man.  
**15-2**

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**SELLING—COLLIE PUPPIES, GUARANTEED**  
 satisfactory for sheep or cattle; no useless dogs; \$10, either sex. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask.  
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 thorough-bred bitch, going with mother two or three miles for cows, \$15 each. Also wolfhounds, cheap. Galloway, Major, Sask.  
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 tered silver black breeding foxes. Buy the best. Robt Bros., Bothwell, Ont.  
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**COLLIE PUPS—MOTHER INTELLIGENT,**  
 good heeler. Males, \$4.00. A. C. Reid, Kisbey, Sask.  
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**BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE**  
 pups, parents excellent heeler. Males, \$15; females, \$10. A. Galloway, Fusilier, Sask.  
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**WELL-BRED COLLIE, FEMALE, FULL**  
 grown, a good house dog and very affectionate with children. Price \$10. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.  
**16-3**

**SELLING—COLLIE PUPS, TRAINED TO**  
 hunt, \$5.00. Box 148, Manor, Sask.  
**16-2**

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 PANY offers for sale Farm Lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry, and for dairying. Prices averaging about \$20 an acre. One-tenth cash, balance in twenty years. Also a few improved farms, to farmers with families. For prices and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R., 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

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**FOR four years will buy 10 acres of excellent**  
 farm land on Vancouver Island, close to Parksville, Combs or Dashedwood stations, on the E. & N. Railway. Larger tracts and improved lands for sale. Full particulars from

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**CALIFORNIA LANDS—FONTANA, ORANGE**  
 groves and vineyards, 18,000 acres, 48 miles east of Los Angeles, seven miles west of San Bernardino, in the centre of the orange country. We offer improved groves and vineyards, or raw land, which we will plant for you. Get our pamphlets. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 151f

**HALF-SECTION, 2 1/2 MILES OUT, 280 ACRES**  
 summerfallow stubble, seeded fall rye, \$7,000 improvements, half-section lease including, all fenced, springs and wells, soft water, graded road, \$50 per acre. Reasonable terms to reliable parties. Paul Edwards, Shaunavon, Sask. 14-5

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 farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Galtier Bldg., Columbia, Mo.

**SELLING—HALF-SECTION, PARTLY IM-**  
 proved, suitable for mixed farming, plenty wood and water, near town. Price, terms on application. R. Rathwell, Foam Lake, Sask. 15-3

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 Lestock, Cupar, Sedley, Tyvan, Balcarres, Dysart, Lipton, Humboldt, with or without crops. D. H. McDonald & Company, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 15-5

**QUARTER-SECTION GOOD PRAIRIE LAND,**  
 near Hobbler, Alta.; plenty of good range around it. Will trade for horses. John Denoyer, Moon Hills, Sask.

**WILL TRADE HALF-SECTION SASKATCHE-**  
 wan farming land for 15-30 kerosene tractor, separator, plows. Andrew Anderson, Roche Perce, Sask.

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,**  
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**FOUR-SECTION FARM AND RANCH, STOCK,**  
 equipment. Reason selling, no help. M. A. Hewitt, Bengough, Sask. 14-4

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND**  
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**EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY**  
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**WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS**  
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## Hay and Feed

**SELLING—MIDLAND HAY, \$8.00 TON. B. I.**  
 Sigvaldson, Arborg, Man. 13-4

## Honey, Syrup, Etc.

**MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED PURE, \$10**  
 cash crate of six gallons, about 75 pounds. Loh. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto, Ont. 11-6

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**WE GET THE WATER—HUNDREDS OF**  
 farmers have spent time and money in drilling wells which eventually proved unsatisfactory. There was plenty of water, but the driller could not keep out the sand. In many cases he would go down through the sand, expecting to strike some coarser substance below, but failed; with the result the farmer had nothing to show for his time and expense but a useless hole in the ground. Many inexperienced drillers have shut out supplies of water in sand, which, if properly handled, would have made a first-class well. Many a farmer has paid for a 200-foot well when he could have had a better supply at a lesser depth. Old drillers used to think it impossible to make a good well in sand, and many drillers think so yet. This is not the case. We can make a good well in almost any kind of water-bearing sand. Ask us for proofs. We will answer all correspondence promptly. If you have had any difficulty in getting a water supply, write us for particulars and testimonials of men who have benefited by our experience. We will drill wells in any part of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Beamish Bros., Shoal Lake, Man. Phone 156. 14-5

**FOR SALE, CHEAP—IMPROVED POWER'S**  
 well-boring outfit, in good condition. Box 18, Allan, Sask. 16-2

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 lished firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

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[Continued on next page]

# You Get--Economy and Results

When you spend your good coin on an advertisement you look for results, and good results are what will count with you.

## Guide Classified Ads. Get Results

- BECAUSE**—It reaches and is read by the greatest number of people who are open to buy what you have to sell.
- BECAUSE**—It carries the most and greatest variety of classified advertising, and people prefer to do their buying where they are afforded the greatest choice.
- BECAUSE**—Being a weekly, it is first "on the job." Once a man has bought, he's no prospect for you. Get your ad. in the paper that gets to him first.
- BECAUSE**—In no other way can you so economically reach such a large number of buyers. For the service rendered, The Guide classified rate is very low.

## THERE IS NO LIMIT

to the things that can be sold through Guide classified ads.—and most of them can be run under an individual heading on the classified page. Just look at this page here—we have Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine classified under different breeds. Look at seed grain—you find headings: Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Grass Seed. The same with Poultry, and then there are separate headings for miscellaneous lines, so that the buyer can quickly find the part he is interested in and not have to hunt through pages of stuff he does not want.

## We Have Done It For Others—We Can Do It For You

The Guide has hundreds of testimonials from its advertisers, testifying to the quick and satisfactory results they get from Guide classified ads. There is no reason under the sun why we can't get just as quick and good results for you. No matter what you have to sell, from a setting of eggs to the farm itself, The Guide classifieds will find you a buyer. See the top of this page for instructions and then send in your ad. to

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.**



## Special Freight Rates on Seed Grain

In order to secure the special freight rate on grain bought for seed purposes, it is necessary for the purchaser to secure a certificate. This is obtained from the Central Secretary of your Provincial farmers' organization, either direct or through the secretary of your United Farmers' or Grain Growers' local. Forward this certificate to the party from whom you are buying the seed grain. This certificate must show the quantity and kind purchased. The seller and shipper of the seed grain should present this certificate to the local freight agent at time of shipment. The agent will show on freight bill that the shipment is for seed grain purposes and therefore entitled to special freight rate.

## SEED GRAIN—Various

### Lloydminster District—The Seed Garden of the West

RED BOBS  
KITCHENER AND  
MARQUIS WHEAT  
REGISTERED BANNER  
GOLD RAIN  
VICTORY AND  
LEADER OATS  
RYE FEED GRAINS BALED HAY  
FREDERICK IND  
LLOYDMINSTER - SASK.

**FREE—SPLENDID PREMIUMS FREE WITH** orders for Harris McFayden seeds. You are going to need seeds of some sort anyway. Why not get a premium free? Prices right. Highest quality. Money-back guarantee. We want everyone to try our seeds, and we are going to pay you to try them this season. We know you will continue to use them next year. Investigate our remarkable offer. Harris McFayden Seed Co. Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.

**HUBAM, SOUTHERN GROWN, POUND, \$1.25:** ten pounds, \$9.75. Choice Kitchener, \$2.00 bushel. Registered Banner, Victory, Abundance oats, three-bushel sack, \$3.35. Variegated alfalfa, \$4.00 100. Field peas, \$3.35 bushel; sacks 25 cents. Broatch Seed, Moose Jaw, Sask. 15-3

**FOR SALE—PURE LEADER OATS, O.A.C.** barley, absolutely free from noxious weeds. Small orders receive special attention. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 13-1

**RED BOBS NO. 43, AND HANNCHEN BARLEY.** The best of their kind. Prices and particulars. W. H. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 12-6

## Wheat

**SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, SECOND PRIZE.** Soil Products Exhibition, Winnipeg; quantity limited, \$1.60; bags extra. W. H. C. Sinclair, Swan River, Man. 16-2

**KITCHENER WHEAT, THIRD GENERATION.** Okanagan grown, extra plump, free from noxious weeds. Wire for samples and price, car load or smaller lots. T. N. Hales, Armstrong, B.C. 16-3

**SEED WHEAT, BURBANK'S QUALITY.** cleaned, bagged, \$2.50 bushel. W. H. H. McDougall, Kelowna, B.C. 16-3

**IMPROVED NEW RUBY WHEAT THAT** escapes the rust and frost. Right down to rock-bottom prices. Thos. Morrison, Argyle, Man. 14-3

**DR. SAUNDERS' EARLY RED FIFE, GROWN** from Broatch's seed, \$1.70 per bushel, sacked. Al. Lee, Viceroy, Sask. 15-2

## Oats

**FOR SALE—TWO CARS BANNER OATS,** two cars Victory oats; good germination; small premium over market. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 11-7

**GOLD RAIN OATS, CLEAN SEED, WEIGHT** 42 pounds bushel, 99% germination, 55 cents, f.o.b. Oakbank. Sidney Sacks, Springfield, Man. 14-3

**FOR SALE—SEED OATS, OFFICIAL GER-** mination 97 per cent. Alex. McMillan, Junata, Sask. 13-4

**SELLING—PURE AMERICAN BANNER SEED** oats, grown twice from registered grove, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—1,700 BUSHELS PURE LEADER** oats, no noxious weeds and cleaned, 50 cents per bushel. A. Partridge, Superb, Sask. 16-3

## Barley

**HANNCHEN AND O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, SECOND** generation, cleaned, 75 cents bushel; seed sacks. W. Martin, Maitland, Sask. 15-3

**SELLING—BARK'S BARLEY, OFF BREAKING,** little off color, cleaned, \$1.00 bushel, bags included. J. Jacobson, Kelliker, Sask. 15-3

## Flax

**PREMOST FLAX, FREE FROM NOXIOUS** seeds, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. Keyes, \$2.75 bushel. Thos. W. Milne, Keyes, Man. 15-2

**SELLING—WILT-RESISTING FLAX, \$3.00,** cleaned, cotton bags included. Sample 10 cents. C. Sonstetter, Duval, Sask. 15-2

## Rye

**SELLING—SPRING RYE, RECLEANED, \$1.16** bushel, bags included. W. J. Roth, Dilke, Sask. 15-3

**SPRING RYE, \$1.00, BAGGED, S. McMillan,** Niverville, Man. 15-4

**SPRING RYE, CLEANED, \$1.00 BUSHEL,** Brook, Dilke, Sask. 15-3

## Corn

**FOR SALE—EARLY YELLOW DENT SEED** corn, good germination, \$4.00 100 pounds, sacked. Full information free. Sample ear 15 cents. Ship freight collect; small quantities parcel post. Roy Rush, St. Laurence, South Dakota. 15-2

**IMPROVED SQUAW CORN—SEED THOR-** oughly tested and selected with special regard to roasting ears. Quarter pound, 15 cents; half pound, 20 cents; one pound, 40 cents. Edward Crain, Fortier, Man. 15-2

## Grass Seed

### TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE

**HOME-GROWN,** cleaned, graded and tested at Canadian Government elevator at Calgary, and shipped direct from elevator. Seed grades No. 1, purity test No. 1, and, best of all, 98 per cent. germination test. \$12.50 per 100 lbs., bags included, f.o.b. Calgary. Order from grower.

JOHN McD. DAVIDSON  
COALDALE - ALBERTA

### Pure Western Rye Grass Seed

**CHOICEST quality,** carefully re-cleaned and tested. No ergot. Free information re culture. Prompt shipments. Ten years' experience growing and selling this seed and no complaints. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eight cents per pound, sacks free. Grow hay, pasture stock, bind soil, and whenever you wish kill it with one plowing.

F. J. WHITING  
Registered Stock and Seed Farm  
TRAYNOR - SASK.

**SELLING—CHOICE CLEAN WESTERN RYE** grass seed, government germination test 95%, guaranteed absolutely free of noxious weeds. Have supplied from this stock the seed requirements of Rosthern Experimental Farm, University of Saskatchewan, Dominion Forestry Farm, Saskatoon; Provincial Hospital Farm, North Battleford. 10 cents pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Saskatoon. W. L. McAulay, box 668, Saskatoon 15-2

**GRIMM'S ALFALFA AND RYE GRASS SEED—** A limited quantity of hardy strain Saskatchewan grown Grimm's alfalfa, small quantities, 50 cents per pound; 50 pounds up, 45 cents. Rye grass seed, eight and a half cents pound, sacked. R. J. Phil & Sons, Moosomin, Sask. 16-3

**FOR SALE—SIBERIAN MILLET, CHOICE** re-cleaned seed of heavy yielding forage type, no noxious weeds, excellent drought resister, best variety for West, \$4.00 per 100; bags included. H. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 13-5

**GRIMM'S BALTIC ALFALFA SEED, GER-** mination 86, weight 65, 60 cents, delivered. Have grown it four years. Hardy, heavy yielder. Polled Hereford bull, registered, \$80. Wm. Farb, Marchwell, Sask. 15-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** grown four years in Saskatchewan, hulled and cleaned, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sintaluta, Sask. W. G. Hill & Sons. 14-6

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED CLEARANCE** sale, \$5.30 100 pounds, \$100 ton; excellent quality; special power machinery for cleaning; bags included. A. G. Shoaf, Hallgarth, Sask. 15-4

**FOR SALE—300 BUSHELS SWEET CLOVER** seed, white blossom, grown 1921, \$12 per 100 pounds; bags included with 100-pound orders; scarified if desired. W. J. McNally, Butler, Man. 16-2

**SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, WELL** cleaned, bagged, ready for sowing, free from noxious weed seeds, nine cents per pound. Write for sample. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 16-2

**SELLING—SPRING RYE, 1,200 BUSHELS,** sacked and cleaned, \$1.25 per bushel, cash with order. F. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 16-2

**SELLING—EXTRA HEAVY BROME GRASS** seed (stack threshed dry), no noxious weeds, \$10 per 100, sacked. John Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 16-2

**SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED,** sacked, no weeds or couch, nine cents. A. M. Donald, Phippen, Sask. 16-2

**SELLING—WHITE SWEET CLOVER, ALSO** rye grass seed, 10 cents pound, bagged. A. S. Blehn, Guernsey, Sask. 16-2

**L. H. WELLER, VERA, SASK., SWEET CLOVER** specialist. Seed for sale. Write for particulars. 16-3

**GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, SASKATCHEWAN** grown, cleaned and sacked, 35 cents pound. D. G. Sakeld, Richlea, Sask. 16-2

**SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED AND** sacked, \$8.00 and \$10 for 100 pounds. T. M. Archer, Elm Creek, Man. 16-3

**HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED,** hulled and scarified, \$1.00 pound. H. G. Gunn, Lockport, Man. 16-2

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM** noxious weeds, \$7.00 100, cleaned and bagged. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 15-4

**BROME GRASS SEED, WELL CLEANED AND** bagged, nine dollars a 100. William McAlpine, Woodsworth, Sask. 15-5

**CHOICE GOLDEN MILLET SEED, CLEANED,** no noxious weeds, \$3.75 per 100 pounds, bags included. E. T. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 14-4

**SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET SEED,** cleaned, sacked, free from noxious weeds, \$4.00 100. H. McKinnon, Waskada, Man. 14-3

**SELLING—CHOICE SCARIFIED SWEET** clover seed, 10 cents pound. Munn, Westhope, North Dakota. 14-3

**SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED,** free from noxious weeds, \$10 per 100, sacked. Alex. Murray, Graysville, Man. 11-5

**BROME CLEAN SEED, CLEANED, SACKED.** Samples on request. 10 cents pound. W. E. Butler, Elm Creek, Man. 11-6

**SELLING—CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, FREE** from noxious weeds, 10 cents per pound; bags included. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-6

**SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** cleaned, bagged, 7 cents pound. Stanley Isley, Lashburn, Sask. 8-11

**SELLING—FRESH BROME GRASS SEED AT** 10 cents, cleaned and sacked. Albert McGregor, Keyes, Man. 12-5

**FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** well cleaned, 8 cents per pound; bags free. Edward Adams, Grenfell, Sask. 12-6

**RYE GRASS, GOOD HEAVY RECLEANED** seed, choicest quality, eight cents pound; sacks free. Addison Shantz, Guernsey, Sask. 12-6

**SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** nine cents pound; cleaned, bagged; absolutely no couch grass. N. tewart, Phippen, Sask. 12-6

**BROME SEED, 10 CENTS POUND, FREE FROM** weeds, cleaned, sacked. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 13-4

**SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY OF RYE GRASS** seed, grown on breaking, eight cents per pound, sacked. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 13-6

**BROME GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS POUND,** sacked. James Millons, Carnduff, Sask. 13-6

**SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED,** \$8.00 100. Ed. Berry, Elm Creek, Man. 12-3

**COMMON MILLET, CLEANED, \$3.25 per 100,** sacked. Chas. Robinson, Stoughton, Sask. 13-5

**SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, \$10 PER 100** pounds; bags extra. N. Barker, Holland, Man. 11-6

## Spelt

**SPELT, \$2.00 PER 100, CLEANED AND BAG-** ged. N. K. Bakken, Throne, Alta. 11-6

## NURSERY STOCK

**MAGOON STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$1.75 PER** 100; raspberry canes, four cents each; carriage paid. Strawberries, \$8.00 per 1,000; raspberries, \$12 per 1,000; f.o.b. Pitt Meadows. C. V. Cook, Pitt Meadows, B.C. 15-4

**EVERGREEN BUSHES, THE HARDEST TREES** for the prairie. We have a plan that schools may obtain free trees. Our prices very reasonable. We ship evergreens until June 12. Write for prices. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 15-4

**GOOD THINGS FOR PRAIRIE PLANTINGS—** Northernmost varieties fruits, flowers, ornamentals. Catalog. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 13-1

**FOR SALE—LIMITED NUMBER OF PRO-** gressive everbearing strawberry plants, \$5.00 100, delivered. W. R. Cooper, Meyronne, Sask. 12-6

**ACCLIMATIZED SENATOR DUNLOP STRAW-** berry plants, \$2.50 per 100, delivered. Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man. 12-6

**STRAWBERRIES, DIRECT, REASONABLE.** Write for price list quality fruits. Munson's, Chilliwack, B.C. 16-6

## POTATOES

**IT'S GOING TO BE A LATE SEASON. I** specialize in the two best early varieties, Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler, from years of careful selection for purity, earliness, type, prolific, free from disease, 90 pounds, \$2.50; six bushels, \$9.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. John McCheane, Borden, Sask. 15-5

**SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSETT, NO. 1,** certified, government inspected, quality unequalled, heavy yielder under all conditions. Write for particulars and prices. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 15-1

**SEED POTATOES—GENUINE SEAGER** Wheeler Gold Nuggets, most delicious potatoes we ever tasted, \$2.00 bushel; ten bushels or over, \$1.75. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 16-5

**HARDY STRAWBERRIES, DAKOTA, \$2.50** 100, postpaid. Certified Early Ohio potatoes, took first prize at Winnipeg, \$2.25 sack 90 pounds. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 13-6

**POTATOES FOR SALE—EARLY OHIO, WEE** MacGregor, Mortgage Lifter and Golden Nugget, \$1.25 bushel, including sacks. E. Kirby, Avenue A, Saskatoon, Sask. 15-2

**SELLING—SELECTED EARLY OHIO AND** Crown Jewel seed potatoes, \$1.00 bushel, sacked. S. Aikenhead, Hartney, Man. 12-4

**FOR SALE—IRISH COBBLER AND EARLY** Rose seed potatoes, \$2.00 100 pounds, sacked. A. W. Sharp, Daysland, Alta. 12-6

**GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES,** Early Rose, \$1.00 bushel. Sam Methers, Weyburn, Sask. 14-5

**POTATOES—EARLY OHIO AND EARLY** Bovee, grown from Steele Briggs' stock, \$1.00 bushel. John A. Thomson, Lacombe, Alta. 14-3

**BEAUTY OF HEBRON POTATOES, GOOD** quality, heavy yielder, 50 cents bushel, sacked. Camille Guillemain, Forget, Sask. 14-4

**EARLY OHIO, IRISH COBBLER, PURE, GOOD** yielders, \$1.00 bushel, sacked. Reference, Union Bank. S. Ramer, Duchess, Alta. 15-3

**EARLY DAWN, BEST CROPPERS IN EIGHT** varieties, \$1.00 bushel, sacked. A. Beddome, Minnedosa, Man. 15-3

**SELLING—CAR LOAD POTATOES, CARDALE** Local U.F.M. George Todd, Secretary, Cardale, Man. 15-3

**TABLE TALK POTATOES, SPLENDID SAM-** ple, 60 cents bushel, sacked. W. Lowe, Amisk, Alta. 15-3

**700 BUSHELS HEAVILY-GRADED WEE MAC-** Gregor, Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler potatoes, sacked, \$3.90. N. A. Reid, Kennedy, Sask. 15-2

**GOOD SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSETTS,** Gold Coin, Early White Prize, 75 cents bushel, f.o.b. Carman, Man. W. W. Husband. 16-4

## Lumber, Fence Posts, Etc.

**FENCE POSTS, LUMBER, FARM SUPPLIES,** including salt and sugar. Write for prices. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg. 15-2

**FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-** arac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 16-6

**SELLING—CEDAR POSTS AND POLES,** direct from makers. Write for quotations. McRae and Lawrence, Avola, B.C. 16-6

**GET MY PRICES CEDAR FENCE POSTS,** round or split; also poles and piling. H. Newcomen, Lardo, B.C. 2-16

## TAXIDERMY

**DEER HEADS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, RUGS,** mounted. J. B. Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 14-1

## The Irish Situation Today

does not remind one particularly of potatoes and green grass. But then we are not in Ireland, so the matter of selling Potatoes and Grass Seed is one of the live issues with us. The time to sell both Seed Potatoes and Grass Seed is now, and the place to sell them is in the little classified ads. of The Guide—here's how:

"I have advertised for years in The Guide and the advertising has always paid. (Potatoes)."—D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.  
"For heaven's sake take my ad. for Sweet Clover out of The Guide, I am flooded with orders I shall not be able to fill."—W. R. Fausher, Govan, Sask.

**We Did It For Them—We Can Do It For You**

For instructions on making up your Potato or Grass Seed ad., see top of first classified page.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

## TANNING

### PROGRESSIVE TANNERY

EDMONTON  
CUSTOM TANNERS OF LEATHER AND ROBES.  
WRITE FOR LITERATURE.

## Poultry Supplies

**STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL.** The Vent Treatment. Guaranteed to kill every louse or mite. No dusting, dipping, painting or odor. 50-cent tube (postpaid) will treat 200 fowl. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., 291 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg.

**INCUBATORS, POULTRY SUPPLIES, COR-** rugated hatching egg boxes, 15-egg, \$2.40; 30-egg, \$3.50 per dozen. 40-page catalog free, gives full line poultry appliances. Write, Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

## Sundry Breeds

### Barred Plymouth Rocks and S.C. Rhode Island Red Cocks and Cockerels

Well Matured, Vigorous Birds, \$5.00 Each

A LIMITED number of the above, specially selected from our best producing hens, \$8.00 each.

Hatching Eggs, both varieties, \$2.50 per setting (13 eggs); two settings, \$4.00; 100 eggs, \$12.00.

Day-Old Chicks. A limited number, after April 15, \$35.00 per 100; after June 1, \$25.00.

An entry from this flock led at Lethbridge Egg-Laying Contest last year, producing 246 eggs in 52 consecutive weeks. Apply

C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION FARM  
STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

## BABY CHICKS

PRODUCED from acclimatized Manitoba stock. Hatched in Winnipeg, 50,000-egg incubator. United Poultry Farms' chicks are big, strong, husky fellows that live and grow fast. We supply chicks from 16 varieties, all pure-bred, high egg-producing stock.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING** from these same breeders for those who rather have eggs than chicks. We guarantee 100 per cent. chicks alive on arrival, and 75 per cent. of eggs to be fertile or arrival. Dead chicks or infertile eggs free. Our 40-page catalogue explains fully, sent free. Write for copy today and order early.

UNITED POULTRY FARMS, WINNIPEG

**BABY CHICKS** The largest Exhibit in the West; heated in my own electric brooders. Come and see them. Book your order now. Pure-bred, guaranteed Egg Laying Strain 95 per cent. alive at your station. Catalogue free. Alex. Taylor, Baby Chick Shipper, 311 Colony Street, Winnipeg, Man.

**McCREARY POULTRY ASSOCIATION WILL** ship eggs for hatching from following varieties of pure-bred poultry: Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmas, Rose Comb Black Minorcas, \$2.50 setting. Write, N. Melmore, Secretary, or B. A. Tedford, President, Poultry Association, McCreary, Man. 16-5

**REDS, BOTH COMBS, ALSO RUSSIAN** Orloffs, winners Dauphin, all three breeds. Eggs, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00 setting; Orloffs, \$5.00 setting. Single Comb Red cockerels, \$5.00 each. B. A. Tedford, McCreary, Man. 12-6

**HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY R. C.** Rhode Island Reds university stock; R. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. White Leghorns. Unrelated pens, 15, \$2.50. Day-old chicks, .pril. M. Burden, Limerick, Sask. 16-2

**BETTER BABY CHICKS, FROM OUR BRED-** to-lay Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes. Safe delivery. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 6-12

**WHITE ORPINGTONS, GOLDEN WYAN-** dottes, R. C. Black Minorcas; winners Winnipeg; Brandon; winter layers. Eggs, from \$3.00 for 15; cockerels, from \$3.00. T. Merryweather, Swan River, Man. 14-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY AND** Toulouse geese eggs, 50 cents each. Pekin duck eggs, six ten-pound, 30 cents each. Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$3.00 per 15. Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man. 16-4

**FOR SALE—BUFF ROCK COCKEREL, BUFF** Rock hatching eggs, prize winners; also White Leghorn eggs. J. Cornell, 427 Russell St., Brandon, Man. 16-2

**SELLING—SETTING EGGS, SINGLE COMB** Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks, \$1.50 for 15; exceptional good laying strains. Geo. Moss, Gleichen, Alta. 16-2

**S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$2.00 15; FIRST PEN** headed by third Brantford cockerel. Mahogany Orloff eggs, \$4.00 15. Black La Bresse eggs, \$4.00 15. P. T. Cuthbert, Glenora, Man. 16-6

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-** ing eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Pure-bred White Pekin duck eggs, \$2.00 for 10. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 15-3

**BLACK ORPINGTON, BLACK LANGSHAN,** Light Brahma eggs, \$2.00 for 15. White Holland and Bronze turkey eggs, 30 cents. A. White, Fairlight, Sask. 15-3

**PURE IMPORTED BLACK LANGSHANS, EX-** cellent layers, cocks 12 pounds, hens 10. Eggs, \$2.00 setting, 40 for \$5.00. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 15-5

**FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$4.00;** turkey eggs, setting, \$2.50; Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.00; Buff Orpington eggs, setting, \$1.50. W. A. Davenport, Macoun, Sask. 16-2

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-** ing eggs, from Thompson's strain; also Buff Orpingtons. Either breed, \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100.



## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50 CENTS EACH,** or \$40 100; from imported stock. Geo. S. Hewitt, Didsbury, Alta. 12-9

**PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$2.00** per 10; fawn and white, \$2.00 per 12. Harry Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 16-5

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$3.00 SETTING,** Drakes, \$3.00. Dr. Frith, Edmonton, Alta. 16-5

**PEKIN DUCKS—NINE EGGS, \$2.00.** W. J. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 16-5

## Rhode Islands

**ROSE SINGLE COMB REDS—WINNERS PAST** ten years, also egg-laying contest, Utility. My Reds won over all Reds, provincial show, British Columbia, 1922. Eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00; baby chicks, \$35 100. Robert N. Clerke, Vernon, B.C. 12-6

**GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds, winners Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Neepawa and Brandon. Eggs, from \$3.00 setting 15. Gordon, Transcona, Man. 15-4

**HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB REDS,** good layers, prize winners, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per 15. Chicks, 35 cents each. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 13-5

**EXHIBITION ROSE COMB REDS—FIRST** Wainpog cock to nine standard bred hens. Eggs, \$5.00 per 15. Utility matings, \$2.00 per 15; \$10 per 100. J. J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 14-4

**HATCHING EGGS FROM WINTER LAYING,** pure-bred Rhode Island Reds, single comb, setting, \$2.00; two settings, \$3.50. W. Jowsey, Macerrie, Sask. 16-5

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS,** \$3.00 and \$2.00. John Dalen Marchwell, Sask. 16-2

**ROSE COMB REDS, UNIVERSITY STRAIN,** splendid winter layers, \$1.50 setting, \$6.00 100. L. Webster, Tichfield, Sask. 16-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB REDS, FIRST PEN** headed by first cockerel, Saskatoon, \$3.00 per 15; second pen, \$1.50. Arthur Smith, Tessier, Sask. 16-3

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, TESTED WINTER** layers, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 30. Chas. Ruston, Riverhurst, Sask. 16-2

**ROSE COMB RED HATCHING EGGS, WINTER** layers, prize-winning stock, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.75; 100, \$8.00. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 16-5

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS,** States laying strain, 30 eggs, \$2.50. Thos. Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. 16-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, CARE-** fully culled exhibition birds, 30 eggs for five dollars. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Bredenbury, Sask. 14-3

**HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Reds, winter layers, large birds, \$2.00 per setting. W. J. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 14-5

**SINGLE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM SELECT** pens, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$9.00. A. Getz, Clavet, Sask. 14-3

**SINGLE COMB REDS—PRIZE WINNING** stock Cockerels, \$4.00; settings, two for \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 19-5

## Leghorns

**BABY ROSE COMBED BROWN LEGHORN** chicks, from exhibition birds, some of which took first at Swift Current, 1922. All chicks guaranteed alive at your station prepaid. 25, \$8.00; 50, \$15; 100, \$25; Sask., Man. or Alta. Put them with broody hens. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 16-5

**WON SECOND PEN, PROVINCIAL LAYING** contest, Indian Head, 1921, with my Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. Laying strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2.00 15. E. W. Anderson, Box 136, Fleming, Sask. 12-9

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—MY** stock is culled and I am using Agricultural College cockerels. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$4.50 50; \$7.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 12-6

**HATCHING EGGS AND CHICKS—SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns, winter layers. Write for price list. Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, British Columbia. 13-5

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,** 249 to 290-egg strain, from pedigree stock, \$1.75 per 15; \$2.75 per 30; \$3.00 per 100. Frank Hoddinott, Birnie, Man. 14-5

**BRED-TO-LAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY** chicks, April, \$30 per 100; May, \$25; June, \$20. Safe arrival guaranteed. White Feather Poultry Yard, Deloraine, Man. 16-5

**ROSE COMB LIGHT AND DARK BROWN** Leghorn hatching eggs, Nels Linden strain, \$2.00 setting, three for \$5.00. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 16-3

**TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN WHITE** Leghorns and Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; Leghorns, \$10 per 100. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 16-5

**PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, ALSO** White Leghorns, 15 for \$1.50. Roosters, \$3.50 each. H. Tilley, Minnedosa, Man. 16-5

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. Wesley Horn, Ardath, Sask. 16-2

**EGGS—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS,** Kulp's strain, \$2.50 for 15, \$5.00 three settings, \$10 100. Goodwin, Box 113, Gleichen, Alta. 16-2

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, NEW YORK** laying strain, 30 eggs, \$2.50. Thos. Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. 16-4

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn eggs, 15, \$1.50. Walter Leverton, Imperial, Sask. 16-2

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, SELECT-** ed pens. Eggs, 15, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00. Kermit Noble, Midale, Sask. 16-4

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,** from my exhibition laying strain, 15, \$2.00. A. A. Moreton, Box 1289, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-4

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS** for hatching, \$2.00 for 15, \$5.50 for 50; good laying strain. Pierre Leclerc, Marquette, Man. 14-6

**BLACK LEGHORNS—CONSISTENT WINNERS,** Brandon fair. Hatching eggs, \$2.50 setting; \$6.00 50. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 14-4

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** eggs, \$2.00 setting; \$7.00 100. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 14-6

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50** large, vigorous stock. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 13-10

**PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HATCH-** ing eggs, \$1.00 setting. D. McLennan, Birtle, Man. 15-4

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS,** good laying strain, \$2.00 per 15, \$10 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 15-3

**EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN,** good laying strain, \$1.25 per 15. Walter Miller, Spy Hill, Sask. 15-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB** White Leghorn eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75. Charles Thompson, Clearwater, Man. 15-4

## Brahmas

**LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$4.00 SETTING.** A. L. Stibald, Leduc, Alta. 15-4

## Minorcas

**PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCAS—COCKER-** els, hens, pullets, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per setting. D. L. Calver, Dubuc, Sask. 12-3

## Plymouth Rocks

**HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE AND BARRED** Plymouth Rocks. Male birds heading 1922 pens. White Rocks—Sons of Lady Maude, 286 eggs, and Lady Ella, 282 eggs (both grandsons of Lady Alfarata, 301 eggs). Barred Rocks—Sons of Lady Ada, 290 eggs, and Lady Anna, 264 eggs. Bred to selected high-producing females. Hatching eggs, \$5.00 for 15; 30 for \$8.00. Grade B Quality—Pens headed by males from 200-egg producing stock, \$2.50 for 15; 30 for \$4.00. White Rock cockerels, grandsons Lady Ella, \$6.00 and \$7.50. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta. 16-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY SELECTED** bred-to-lay Barred Rock pullets, mated to university's highest egg-type cockerels, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; or \$8.00 per 100 eggs. Ten years breeding for eggs on free range. Infertiles replaced. Pullets laid 50% since November 1. C. W. May, Dalmeny, Sask. 14-4

**CASWELL'S IMPERIAL ARISTOCRATS.** Barred Rocks, exhibition prize winners, also second, Saskatoon provincial egg laying, all American breeds competing; 100 strong, vigorous cockerels. Eggs in season. Write for free circular. R. W. Caswell, 905 Ave. A, Saskatoon. 13-5

**EDEN GROVE FARM BARRED ROCK HATCH-** ing eggs. Reduced prices, pen one, \$4.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 30, \$18 per 100; pens 2, 3, 4, 5, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 30, \$10 per 100. Guarantee fair hatch or replace eggs. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 15-5

**APPROVED BARRED ROCKS, BY DOMINION** poultry inspector, mating pen one, cockerel descent of 264-egg hen; pen two, nine-pound prize cockerel. \$2.50 and \$2.00 per 15 eggs. Selling—Hens, pullets, cockerels in fall. Mrs. Jack McDuffe, Minburn, Alta. 16-4

**FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM** pen headed by cock winning first at Saskatoon, first and champion male in show at Kerrobert. Eggs, \$3.50 per 15. Place your order now. R. Pringle, Kerrobert, Sask. 16-4

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED** Plymouth Rock eggs, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10 setting of 15; from pedigree stock; all trap-nested; new blood from J. W. Parks. Marcellous Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 15-4

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, ACME** strain, bred exclusively for winter laying, every bird trap-nested, and only the best used as breeders, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per set. A. Vickers, Greenway, Man. 15-5

**PURE-BRED CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED** Rocks, beautiful barred, \$2.00 setting 15 eggs, \$5.00 45. Orders taken for incubator lots. Dark and light matings. Mrs. N. Merriek, Box 86, Wainwright, Alta. 15-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—PEN ONE, PRIZE** hens with cockerel, won first and cup Brandon winter fair, and first at Regina, \$8.00 setting; two other prize pens, \$3.00 and \$5.00 setting. Rev. Leith and Son, Brandon, Man. 14-6

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR** hatching, from a combination of Ontario's best laying strains, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 14-6

**MCOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK** eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5.00 per 45; unfertiles replaced. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-5

**EGGS THAT WILL HATCH, FROM OUR** pure bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, \$1.75 per 15, \$3.00 per 30, \$6.00 per 60. W. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 15-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST UNIVERSITY** and M.A.C. laying strains, flock includes grandson of 261-egg pullet, \$3.00 for 15. John Scott, Manor, Sask. 15-3

**SELECTED BARRED ROCKS, ARISTOCRAT** strain, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; 100, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 16-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$2.50;** from selected heavy-laying pullets, mated to choice university cockerels. R. McGregor, Simpson, Sask. 16-6

**LARGE, HEALTHY WHITE PLYMOUTH** Rocks, good layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$6.00 per 100. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 16-5

**BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, SWEEP-** stakes for best bird of entire show, Toronto. Excellent layers. Eggs, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00 setting. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina, Sask. 16-5

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM PRIZE-WIN-** ners, great winter layers, 15, \$1.75; 30, \$3.00. Five handsome cockerels, \$3.50 each. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 16-3

**HATCHING EGGS, PURE-BRED DARK** Barred Rock hens, headed by King Ringers V1, \$2.00 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Andrew Alexander, Wainwright, Alta. 16-3

**"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$3.00;** 30, \$5.00. Lovely lilac trees, dozen, \$1.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 15-6

**PURE-BRED BARRED, BUFF, WHITE ROCK** cockerels, May hatched, good winter-laying strains. Price \$3.50 each. W. A. Aiken, Drinkwater, Sask. 16-5

**EGGS FROM LAYING STRAIN BARRED** Rocks, \$2.50 per 15; \$12 per 100. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 13-6

**HEAVY WINTER-LAYING PURE-BRED BAR-** red Rock hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50. F. Bartlett, Botha, Alta. 13-3

**EGGS FROM SELECTED BARRED ROCK** hens, Park's laying strain, \$2.50 for 15. Mrs. E. D. Morse, Starbuck, Man. 14-3

**HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, UN-** iversity laying strain, \$1.75 setting 15, delivered. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 15-5

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY,** \$2.50 per 15, \$4.50 30, \$7.00 50. Percy Waddington, Plunkett, Sask. 15-3

**PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, SET-** ting, \$1.50 for 15 eggs; good laying strain. Mrs. McFadden, Minburn, Alta. 15-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, GOOD WINTER LAY-** ers, well barred, \$2.00 15, \$3.00 50, \$8.00 100. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 15-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS** in season, \$2.00 per 15. Jas. Wray, Manitou, Man. 16-4

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 FOR 15; FROM** bred-to-lay, well-matured birds. E. Afhe, Midale, Sask. 16-4

**HATCHING EGGS, PURE BARRED ROCKS,** \$1.50 per 15; special mating, \$2.00 per 15. L. Darling, Colonsay, E. 16-6

**BARRED ROCKS—E. B. THOMPSON'S IM-** perial Ringlets, from \$25 setting stock, \$3.00 setting 15. Joe Ardell, Carman, Man. 16-2

**FOR SALE—PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$1.50** for 15. Josie T. Smith, Gilbert Plains, Man. 16-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 FOR 15, \$3.50** for 30. Wm. Christian, Marquette, Man. 15-5

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM BEST STOCK,** \$2.00. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 13-7

**EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, 15,** \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. W. King, Stephentown, Man. 16-5

## Wyandottes

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** pen headed by Martin pedigree Dorcas cockerel, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, \$7.00 per 50; pen, Martin Regals, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5.00 per 50. Ship from Bengough or Viceroy, George Cleland, Bengough, Sask. 16-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING,** foundation stock imported from Iowa, prize winners, mated to cockerels from eggs from Martin's special pens, \$2.00 per setting, \$10 per 100. Mrs. O. Hainstock, Harptree, Sask. 16-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** for hatching, from rose comb stock, culled by expert, university strain, careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wedrick, Kinley, Sask. 11-10

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** from flock which won first at Manitoba egg-laying contest, mated with grandsons of hen which laid 308 eggs in Storrs contest, Connecticut, \$3.00 15. Mrs. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-6

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-** ing eggs, selected pens mated to cockerels from university eggs, weighing eight to ten pounds, 15, \$1.50; 60, \$3.75; 120, \$7.00. Victor Fells, Glavin, Sask. 13-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, SELECT-** ed birds, specially priced to make room for breeding pens, \$3.00 each. Eggs from my best, inspected, heavy-laying birds, \$2.00 and \$3.50 per setting. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 14-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** ordinary pens, \$1.00 for 15; special pens of large hens, \$2.00 for 15; heavy winter layers. Dorcas strain cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$7.50. Southview Poultry Ranch, Box 358, Yorkton, Sask. 16-2

**REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** \$3.00 for 15; fertility guaranteed; special rate for incubator lots. Hens, \$2.00. Thomson, Box 421, Moose Jaw, Sask. 14-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM CULLED,** trap-nested flock, \$2.50 15. Pure-bred Toulouse ganders, \$5.00; goose eggs, 40 cents each. Glen-Eden Farm, Macdonald, Man. 14-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** heavy-laying strain, the kind that wins and lays, \$2.00 15; \$3.50 30. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 14-6

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 60, \$8.00 per 100. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 15-5

**MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$5.00; pair, \$9.00. Hatching eggs, 220-egg strain, \$2.50 for 15; \$4.00 for 30. J. D. Robinson, Treesbank, Man. 15-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, Martin's Regal-Dorcas, government in- spected, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Two turkey toms, \$6.00 each. Mrs. John Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 15-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** Rose Comb, Martin and university bred-to-lay strains; safely packed; \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 60. J. B. Fraser, Major, Sask. 16-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING,** from my own line-breeding laying strain, \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. John Lewis, Roland, Man. 16-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, GUILD'S DIRECT.** Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00. Hauser's Poultry Yards, Neudorf, Sask. 16-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING,** \$1.50 per 15, \$4.50 50. Mrs. Berg, Margo, Sask. 15-3

**PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE** eggs for hatching, \$2.00 for 15. John Sollman, Chipman, Alta. 15-4

**WHITE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTES, MARTIN** Guild strain, \$1.00 setting. Incubators filled. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 15-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM MARTIN'S** best pens, Regal-Dorcas, \$3.00, \$2.50 setting. J. B. Powell, Wapella, Sask. 15-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50. Mrs. J. L. Walters, Clive, Alta. 15-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$9.00 100, CAR-** riage paid; \$4.50 50. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 14-4

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** for hatching, good laying strain, \$2.00 per 15. F. W. Curle, Makaroff, Man. 15-6

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte eggs, from beautiful birds, \$1.50 15, \$5.00 60. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. 15-3

**SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM EX-** hibition stock, \$3.00 setting. Mrs. Vigar, Treleburg, Man. 15-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN** strain, \$3.00. White Wyandotte eggs, 15, \$3.00. Mrs. R. W. Knechtel, Souris, Man. 15-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** John Martin strain and bred-to-lay, 10 cents each. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 12-1

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED** Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.50 each. Hatching eggs, \$4.00 per 15. Roy Tylin, Paseweg, Sask. 12-5

**PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs, winter-laying strain, 15, \$1.75. Annie Traub, Togo, Sask. 14-8

**REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE** hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$10 per 120. Mrs. W. Fuller, Amisk, Alta. 14-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—FOR** hatching, \$2.50 per 15. Walter G. Saunders, Borden, Sask. 14-5

**PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs, winter-laying strain, 15, \$1.75. Harriet Harvey, Makaroff, Man. 14-6

**SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR** hatching, \$2.00 per setting of 15, or \$10 per 100 eggs. Robert Muirhead, Carberry, Man. 16-2

**ROSE COMB GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE** eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15. J. Jamieson, Carlyle, Sask. 16-3

**MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** for hatching, \$2.00 for 15, \$10 per 100. Mrs. D. J. Hall, Crossfield, Alta. 16-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING,** \$1.00 per setting. Irwin Hainstock, Harptree, Sask. 16-5

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$3.00 PER** setting. L. Bird, Wilcox, Sask. 16-5

**R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN** strain, \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 60. Mrs. M. Lester, Neepawa, Man. 14-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING.** W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 14-3

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**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—EXHIBITION** stock, winners wherever shown. I trap-nest all my birds. If you want this combination write for list. Armstrong, 879 Sherburn St., Winnipeg. 15-3

**EGGS FROM SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTONS,** 10 cents each. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, 20 cents each. Good stuff. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 13-6

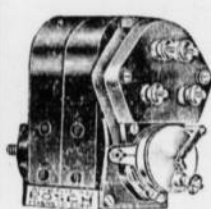
**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** choice utility stock, good winter layers, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 13-9



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**FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY 20-40 TRAC-** tor, in first-class condition, or would trade for larger one, 30-60, or steam engine. Also one Cockshutt engine gang, six-stubble and five-breaker bottom. What offers? C. Billy, Millwood, Man. 15-3

**FOR SALE—25 HORSE POWER TITAN TRAC-** tor, type D, real bargain. Also P & O. plows, five stubble and four breaker bottoms, good condition. Apply, William Foote, Pincher Creek, Alta. 15-2

**EVERY TRACTOR, 18-36, NEARLY NEW;** Case separator, 28-in.; good running order. \$2,100 cash, or \$1,000 cash, balance on terms. Box 200, Alliance, Alta. 15-2

**\$100 CASH WILL BUY OLIVER THREE-** bottom tractor plow, two set shears; first-class condition. Also 10-20 Titan steering device, \$15. Gladstone Davies, Franklin, Man. 15-2

**FOR SALE—LACROSSE ENGINE PLOW, FOUR-** furrow; Oliver Fordson plow, two-furrow, with breaking bottoms. Alex. McMillan, Junlata, Sask. 13-4

**SELLING—LEVER HARROWS, FOUR-SEC-** tion, good condition, \$20; six-furrow Cockshutt engine plow, \$200. Trade for hay or oats. Box 20, Sceptre, Sask. 12-5

**SELLING—SECOND-HAND HARNESS; 26-FT.** wood harrows; 16-in. two bottom Oliver gangs; 12-ft. knife weeders. Perfect condition. Write, 376 Vauxhall, Alta. 14-3

**BARGAINS—COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG,** five bottoms, 12 extra shares; Emerson engine discs, good as new. \$225 for both. E. Goddu, Frenchville, Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE—15-30 TITAN TRACTOR WITH** four stubble bottoms, Oliver automatic lift plows, good as new, \$1,650. Immediate delivery. Alfred Bellefleur, Cluny, Alta. 16-6

**SELLING—VERITY ENGINE BREAKER PLOW,** self-leveling, eight-furrow, good condition, \$100. M. Sillerud, Abbey, Sask. 12-5

**WANTED—22-36-INCH SEPARATOR, NOT** over three years old. George Clemis, Somerset, Man. 16-3

**SELLING—JOHN DEERE 14-INCH BREAKER** bottom, sulky plow, good as new, \$35, f.o.b. Marengo, Sask. G. Mackie, Clair, Sask. 15-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE P. & O. ENGINE** plow, with eight breaker bottoms; used one season. Fred Clark, Willocks, Sask. 15-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK—12-20** E. B. tractor, in good running order. G. H. Wilson, Wiseton, Sask. 11-6

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR FORD CAR—** Happy Farmer tractor and John Deere plows, practically new. C. Morton, Innes, Sask. 15-2

**HART-PARR 15-30, THREE-BOTTOM PLOW,** nearly new, \$1,000. Wm. Larson, Duchess, Alta. 15-2

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**SELLING—TWO 14 OLIVER BREAKER BOT-** toms, extra shares, \$20 each. Wilfrid Wyatt, Broadview, Sask. 15-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD YOUNG** mare—One three-furrow Cockshutt tractor plow, new. Price \$150. Box 41, Basswood, Man. 15-3

**SELLING—CHEAP, CASE 30-60 KEROSENE** tractor, in A1 condition. W. West, Metiskow, Alta. 13-4

**CASE FOUR-BOTTOM TRACTOR PLOW,** good repair, almost new, \$125. A. E. McFee, Sanford, Man. 14-3

**10-20 MOGUL, GOOD CONDITION, \$450.** W. Broadhead, Waseca, Sask. 15-4

**SELLING—JOHN DEERE PONY ENGINE** gang, 3-14's, almost new, self-lift, complete, \$100. Cash \$25 October. F.o.b. Pope, Man. B. George. 14-2

**SELLING—INTERNATIONAL SURFACE** packer, also Cockshutt Empire triple gang, 12-inch. What offers? E. Weldon, Butler, Man. 14-2

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE—** 12-25 Minneapolis tractor and plow. Apply, George Dowling, Macdowall, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—THREE-BOTTOM 14-IN. GRAND** Detour tractor plow, perfect condition, \$100. M. Sheppard, Letellier, Man. 15-3

**TRACTOR WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR** Clydesdale stallion, first class certificate. What offers? S. McConnell, Kelliber, Sask. 14-2

**SALE OR TRADE—STEAM THRESHING OUT-** fit, complete, value \$1,500. W. Kilkenny, Broomhill, Man. 15-3

**CASE 10-20, THREE-BOTTOM JOHN DEERE** plow, breaker bottoms, plowed 150 acres Murrell, 515 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 15-2

**SELLING—EIGHT-BOTTOM P. & O. ENGINE** gang, \$175. Verity breaking sulky, new, extra shares, \$40. Box 194, Canora, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—SIX-FRAME RUMELY ENGINE** gang, four breaker, four stubble bottoms. Snap, \$95. W. Carroll, Major, Sask. 16-4

**FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY OIL PULL AND** plows; 33-52 Waterloo separator. What offers? Apply Box 186, Ponteix, Sask. 16-2

**WANTED—GARDEN CITY STEEL FEEDER,** 36-inch, in good condition. R. C. Watson, Wewnessa, Man. 16-2

**WANTED—MEDIUM-SIZED GAS THRESHING** outfit or engine. State terms. Box 89, Willow Bunch, Sask. 16-2

**SALE OR TRADE—15-30 RUMELY, ALSO** four-bottom plow. Cheap. M. Boyd, Gadsby, Alta. 16-2

**RONALD SMITH FOUR-HORSE CULTIVATOR.** Sell or trade for small engine. What offers? A. T. Jones, Quill Lake, Sask. 16-5

**SALE OR EXCHANGE—EIGHT-BOTTOM** plow, also extension rims, 84-inch. What offers? Melvin Batters, Eatonla, Sask. 16-5

**WANTED TO BUY SECOND-HAND CORN** binder. H. B. Lommes, Ardena, Alta. 16-5

**WANTED—GAS TRACTOR. WILL EXCHANGE** young horses. Robert Smith, Sperling, Man. 15-2

**FIRST-CLASS GAS TRACTOR ENGINEER** wants job. B. Klassen, Humboldt, Sask. 15-2

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EGGS WE PAY  
CASH

Ship Fresh Eggs to us in any quantity and secure highest market prices.

Money orders mailed within 24 hours of receipt of shipment. Cases promptly returned, prepaid.

We are also paying highest market prices for LIVE POULTRY.

## Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST. - WINNIPEG

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

matters of local detail. Greater efficiency and economy will be steadily aimed at. Mr. Kennedy made also the rather unexpected proposal that the question of freight rates, and in particular of the problems connected with the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, should be turned over to a special committee of the House. The statement has been well received in the East, and in the short time available for criticism before the adjournment came both Mr. Meighen and the minister of railways in the late government commended it and declared it was a complete justification of their railway policy. Mr. Meighen, however, objected to the special committee for dealing with the freight rates on the ground that it was an infringement of the powers of the Railway Commission. On Tuesday, Mr. Motherwell also announced the decision of the agriculture committee to refer the constitutional aspects of the Wheat Board to the law officers of the Crown, and the House ratified the resolution.

## The Mounted Police

Monday was given up to private mem-

bers and most of the day was consumed in a discussion of a resolution of Mr. Woodsworth which sought to restrict the mounted police to the unorganized territories. The government resisted the proposal, but Mr. Crerar and other Progressives, as well as the two Laborites and a contingent of Liberals sup-

ported it. The Tories, however, were solid against it, and it was defeated by 108 to 47. Some other minor resolutions of a parochial type were debated, and two useful bills designed to remove blots on the Immigration Act and the Criminal Code were referred to special committees.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 13, 1922.

**WHEAT**—Dull markets during the early part of the week, market remaining steady until 13th inst., advancing sharply on that date on export buying of Manitoba and short covering of May wheat. Offerings continue light and supplies difficult to obtain on any sharp advance. Southern crop reports favorable and ample moisture throughout the west. Cash demand is just fair, stocks are heavy, and Three Northern is the only grade that seems weak. Opening of navigation, due about 20th inst., will see quantities of all grades eastward bound, and no doubt continued buying by overseas consumers as long as our market is in line with competitors.

**FLAX**—Liquidation in this grain fairly thorough and reaction of 15c from low point leaves market in fairly firm position. Trade is slow with fair demand for cash article.

**OATS**—Prices have improved several cents per bus. during the week, following strength in wheat market. Trade, however, has been light and no special feature to the market. Cash demand continues slow and will no doubt remain so until shipping starts from the head of the Lakes.

**BARLEY**—A little more activity in this grain during last day or two, and better class of buying in evidence. Offerings are light and a continued demand would no doubt have considerable effect on values.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

April 10 to April 15 inclusive	10	11	12	13	14	15	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 134½	133½	132½	135½			139½	133½	155½
July 133½	132½	131½	134½			137½	132½	131½
Oats—								
May 48	48½	48	49½			50	47½	42½
July 48	48½	48½	49½			50½	47½	43½
Barley—								
May 65½	66	66	67½			68½	65½	69½
July 65½	65½	65½	67½			67½	65½	69½
Flax—								
May 228	231	231½	235			236½	226½	144½
July 229½	231½	231½	234½			236½	227	141½
Rye—								
May 102	101½	101½	103½			105½	101½	139

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.55 to \$1.62; No. 1 northern \$1.53 to \$1.56; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.51 to \$1.58; No. 2 northern, \$1.49 to \$1.53; No. 3 northern, \$1.43 to \$1.49. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.27½ to \$1.33½; No. 1, \$1.22½ to \$1.27½; No. 2 amber, \$1.24½ to \$1.30½; No. 2, \$1.19½ to \$1.23½; No. 3 amber, \$1.17½ to \$1.27½; No. 3, \$1.15½ to \$1.20½. Corn—No. 2 yellow 53c; No. 3 yellow 51½c to 52½c; No. 2 mixed, 52½c; No. 3 mixed, 50½c to 51c. Oats—No. 2 white, 34½c to 36c; No. 3 white, 34c to 35c; No. 4 white, 32½c to 33½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 60c to 62c; medium to good, 56c to 59c; lower grades, 50c to 55c. Rye—No. 2, 95½ to 96½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.64½ to \$2.68½.

## WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for the week ending April 15.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,005; hogs, 2,200; sheep, 41. Last week: 2,625; hogs, 2,512; sheep, 64.

With lighter receipts and generally a better class of cattle on the market this past week, prices have strengthened quite equal to the high point of the past few weeks. With seeding at hand, runs of cattle are likely to be lighter and prices correspondingly firmer. One thing should be borne in mind by those having cattle for sale this spring. Well-finished cattle are likely to sell strong during the next fifty days, but half-fat, rough cattle are not selling under the same demand nor at the same level of high prices. The secret therefore is to finish these cattle well and ship them before June 10. Stockers and feeders are selling strong, and a very keen demand prevails for these classes.

Following are a few representative sales made by us during the past week:

3 steers from Carlyle, 7½c per lb.; 1 steer from Invermay, 7½c; 1 steer from Alida, 7½c; 4 steers from Ninga, 7c; 1 steer from Carlyle, 7c; 3 steers from Mekiwin, 7c; 1 steer from Borden, 7c; 1 steer from Binscarth, 7c; 4 steers from Ninga, 6½c; 1 heifer from Ninga, 7c.

## WHEAT PRICES

April 10 to April 15 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
April 10	139½	134½	126½	118½	108½	98½
11	138½	133½	124½	117½	107½	97½
12	137½	132½	124½	116½	107	97
13	141½	136½	124½	120½	110½	100½
14	145½	140½	131½	124½	114½	104½
15	145½	140½	131½	124½	114½	104½
Week Ago	138½	133½	125½	117½	107½	97½
Year Ago	170½	162½	160½	147½	137½	123½

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur,  
April 10 to April 15, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW		3 CW		OATS Ex Fd		1 Fd		2 Fd		3 CW		4 CW		BARLEY Rej		Fd		1 NW		FLAX 2 CW		3 CW		RYE 2 CW	
April 10	93½	48½	44½	44½	43	40½	65½	62½	57½	57½	227½	224	209	101½													
11	91½	48½	44½	44½	43	40½	65½	62½	57½	57½	229½	226	211	101													
12	90½	48½	44½	44½	43	40½	65½	62½	57½	57½	230½	226½	211½	101½													
13	93½	49½	45½	46½	44½	41½	67	64½	59½	59½	234	230	215	101½													
14	GOOD FEED DAY																										
15	97½	50½	46½	47½	45	42½	67½	65½	59½	59½	235	231½	216½	105½													
Week Ago	92½	48	43½	44½	42½	39½	64½	62	57	57	225	221½	206½	101													
Year Ago	...	45½	39½	39½	37½	36½	76½	64½	52	51½	144	139½	112½	138½													

## You'd Be Offended

If your neighbor came over and accused you of being wasteful. But if he told you how he had sold his used machinery for actual cash, it would start you thinking and would likely bring to your mind that there were one or two implements that you no longer used—might as well get your money out of them now—you can by using a Guide classified ad., like:

"I have been fairly swamped with replies and still they are coming. I have sold the tractor quite satisfactorily."—R. Fletcher, Strassburg, Sask."

If you will turn to first classified page you will find full instructions at the top for writing your machinery ad.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.



## To Investors



IF you wish to buy or sell Victory Loan or other bonds, we would remind you that we have a department especially organized to handle such transactions.

Call at our nearest branch. Our Manager will be pleased to undertake this business for you. 634

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL : : \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUND : : \$15,000,000

## The Dairy Farmer

Good stock is essential to the dairy farmer's success. The better his stock the richer the milk in butter fat, and the more butter fat, the better are the returns in dollars.

If you want to improve your dairy stock, consult our local manager about financing your enterprise. 361

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

216 Branches—105 Branches in Western Canada.



## Baby Chicks need prepared Food

You couldn't expect a baby chick to thrive on hen feed. Until it is three to six weeks old, a baby chick needs baby food, carefully prepared to digest easily, to develop its delicate organisms and to make steady, rapid growth.

For many years poultrymen have depended for success in raising chicks on this wholesome, guaranteed food.

## Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

Sold by dealers everywhere on our money-back guarantee.

**PRATTS WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY** prevents the deadly white diarrhoea from getting a hold on your chicks. Affords quick, sure relief in all cases of bowel trouble.

### EXPERT ADVICE FREE

Let us help with your poultry troubles. Write, ask for free booklet.

Made in our own factory in Canada.

**Pratt Food Co. Of Canada LIMITED**

3287 Carlaw Ave. Toronto Ont.

**pratts**

## Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED A.D. 1670

## Farming and Grazing Lands for Sale

Prices ranging from

**\$10 TO \$25**

A N A C R E

**V**ALUABLE business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etcetera.

For full information apply to Land Commissioner, HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, DESK 39

WINNIPEG

## No Other Telephone has all these Features

Durable Oak Case, handsomely finished; an attraction in the home.

Ringer Clapper between the gongs is properly protected.

This switch hook is built for durability and quick action.

Loud clear ringing gongs announce incoming calls.

You hear distinctly and with comfort through this receiver.

A powerful generator that will ring several telephones at once or call Central as desired.

This push button allows calling of Central without disturbing others on the line.

This local and long distance transmitter projects your voice to the outer world.

Flexible and durable receiver cord of convenient length.

A screw-driver only is needed to mount this telephone or make any adjustment.

Comfortably sloped writing shelf enables you to note important information as received.

Properly Packed. Packed individually in substantial cases ready to install, complete with screws and battery connectors. Weight—32 lbs.

### Northern Electric Company LIMITED

"Makers of the Nation's Telephones"

Montreal Toronto Windsor Calgary  
Halifax Hamilton Winnipeg Edmonton  
Quebec London Regina Vancouver

If your community has no telephone system write us. Our experience is at your disposal. We will help you organize.



# Watch the Effect of U.G.G. Prices in Reducing 1922 Farming Costs



## Steel Beam Stubble Plows

With Soft Centre 9/32 Shares

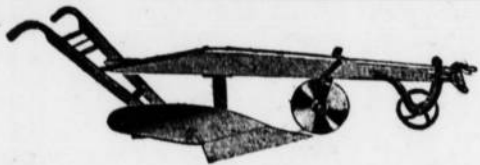
F.O.B. Regina or Calgary or  
Wpg. Saskatoon Edmonton

X8—12-inch Stubble Plow, wt. 105 lbs.	\$17.00	\$17.50	\$18.00
X9—14-inch Stubble Plow, wt. 113 lbs.	18.50	19.00	19.50
X10—16-inch Stubble Plow, wt. 122 lbs.	20.50	21.00	21.50

## Medium and Heavy Brush Breakers



	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X4—12-inch Medium Brush Breaker, wt. 161 lbs.	\$25.00	\$26.00	\$26.50
X5—14-inch Medium Brush Breaker, wt. 167 lbs.	29.50	30.50	31.00
X6—16-inch Heavy Brush Breaker, with strapped beam, wt. 258 lbs.	40.00	41.50	42.50
X7—20-inch Heavy Brush Breaker, with strapped beam and fore carriage, wt. 600 lbs.	80.00	81.50	82.50
X131—Fore carriage for 12, 14 and 16-inch Brush Breaker, wt. 170 lbs.	19.75	19.75	19.75



## Prairie Breakers

with Gauge Wheel, Rolling Colters and Extra Share

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X1—12-inch Prairie Breaker, wt. 136 lbs.	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$21.50
X2—14-inch Prairie Breaker, wt. 142 lbs.	22.50	23.50	24.00
X3—16-inch Prairie Breaker, wt. 154 lbs.	25.00	26.00	26.50

## Wagon Gears

Note these prices on U.G.G. Standard Wagon Gears. Strongly built, especially for Western conditions. Wheels 48 inches and 52 inches. Gears are equipped with Pole but without Trees or Yoke.

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X123—Gear, 3 1/2-in. arm, 2 1/2-in. x 1/2-in. tire; wt. 805 lbs.	\$77.00	\$82.00	\$85.00
X125—Gear, 3 1/2-in. arm, 2 1/2-in. x 1/2-in. tire; wt. 845 lbs.	80.00	85.00	88.00
X126—Gear, 3 1/2-in. arm, 3-in. x 1/2-in. tire; wt. 890 lbs.	84.00	89.00	92.00

## U.G.G. Catalogue of Harness

Shows U.G.G. Reduced Prices on Full Harness Sets, Harness Parts, Repairs and Sundries.

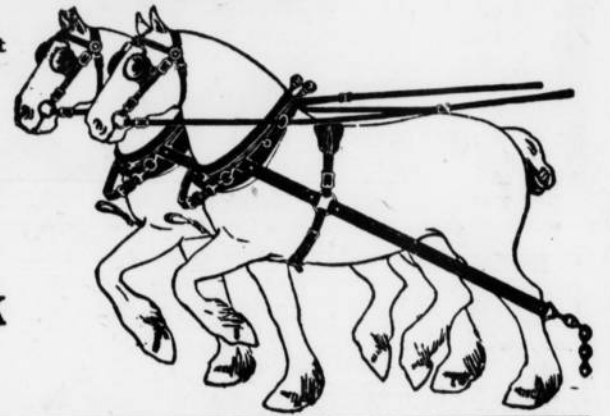
**GET IT BEFORE YOU ORDER ANY HARNESS**

**\$36<sup>00</sup>** Without Collars

AT ALL BRANCHES

For this Set of U.G.G. Utility

Plow and Work Harness



## Lubricating Oils and Greases

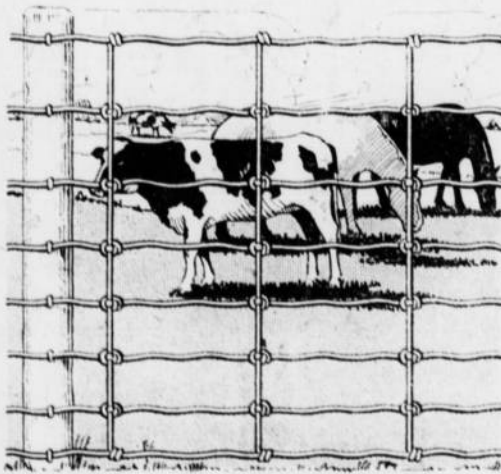
U.G.G. No. 7 TRACTOR OIL is an extra heavy bodied oil especially manufactured for use in low-speed tractors or tractors with large bore, and these excessively worn by long service. It is also used to good effect during the extreme heat of the summer months.

U.G.G. No. 17 FORDSON OIL. Use this in your Fordson or any light tractor. You can be sure of complete satisfaction. This is a heavy bodied oil, dark green in color, with very exceptional lubricating qualities.

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
5 gals., case	\$ 4.95	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.45
25 gals., 1/2 barrel	23.40	25.30	25.90
42 gals., 1 barrel	35.90	39.10	40.15

Send for Special Price List showing full line of all Oils and Greases used on the farm.

**U.G.G. Fencing Prices, like Machinery Prices, are down to a basis that is equitable when compared with the Prices of Farm Produce**



## Barb Wire Prices Down

BEST QUALITY—FULL GAUGED—WELL BARBED—HEAVILY GALVANIZED—BEST MONEY CAN BUY

Lyman 4-point 80-rod spool, weight 83 1/2 lbs.	F.O.B. Winnipeg \$4.20
Glidden 2-point 80-rod spool, weight 78 lbs.	4.05

### REGINA

Four-point Barb Wire	\$4.55
Two-point Barb Wire	4.40

### SASKATOON

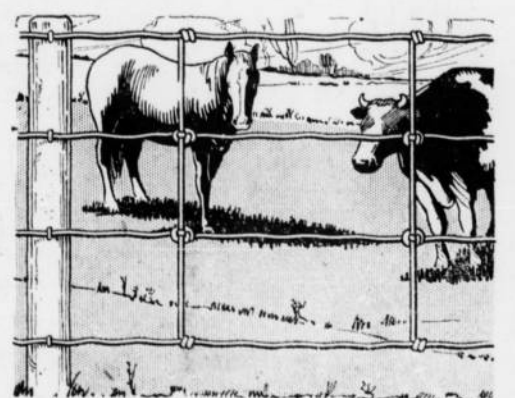
Four-point Barb Wire	\$4.65
Two-point Barb Wire	4.50

### CALGARY

Four-point Barb Wire	\$4.90
Two-point Barb Wire	4.75

### EDMONTON

Four-point Barb Wire	\$4.90
Two-point Barb Wire	4.75



## \$64 For a Mile of Fencing

or, per rod, 20 cents. That is the price at Winnipeg of 433-9, a four-line fence, 33 inches high, with uprights 22 inches apart. All full gauge No. 9 wire. Order from Calgary or Edmonton at \$80 per mile or 25 cents per rod.

## Heavy General STOCK FENCE

No. 847-12

All full gauge No. 9 wire, 8 line wires, 47 inches high; uprights 22 inches apart.

55 Cents  
per Rod

65 Cents  
per Rod

F.O.B. Winnipeg

Calgary or Edmonton

## Heavy Horse, Cattle and Sheep Fencing

	No. of Line Wires	Height in Inches	No. of Upright Stays per Rod	Distance between Upright Stays	Per Rod Wpg. Clgy. Edmtn.
433-9—Heavy	4	33	9	22 inches	.20 .25
540-9—Heavy	5	40	9	22 inches	.40 .45
640-9—Heavy	6	40	9	22 inches	.45 .50
748-9—Heavy	7	48	9	22 inches	.50 .60

## Medium and Heavy Hog and Sheep Fencing

	No. of Line Wires	Height in Inches	No. of Upright Stays per Rod	Distance between Upright Stays	Per Rod Wpg. Clgy. Edmtn.
726-15—Medium	7	26	15	13 inches	.30 .40
726-30—Medium	7	26	30	6 1/2 inches	.40 .50
834-15—Medium	8	34	15	13 inches	.40 .50
834-30—Medium	8	34	30	6 1/2 inches	.50 .60
936-12—Heavy	9	36	12	16 1/2 inches	.80

## General Stock and Barnyard Fencing

	No. of Line Wires	Height in Inches	No. of Upright Stays per Rod	Distance between Upright Stays	Per Rod Wpg. Clgy. Edmtn.
1050-15—Medium	10	50	15	13 inches	.50 .60
847-12—Heavy	8	47	12	16 1/2 inches	.55 .65
1050-12—Heavy	10	50	12	16 1/2 inches	.60 .70

## LAWN FENCING

L36—Lawn Fencing, 36 inches high, 7 horizontal cables; wt. per 100 ft., 120 lbs. Price per ft., Calgary or Edmonton, only 12 cents.

### FIELD GATES

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Calgary or Edmonton
8 ft. x 4 ft.	\$6.75	
12 ft. x 4 ft.	8.75	
14 ft. x 4 ft.	9.25	\$9.75
16 ft. x 4 ft.	9.75	10.25

### WALK GATES

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Calgary or Edmonton
3 ft. x 3 ft.	\$2.00	\$2.25
3 ft. x 3 1/2 ft.		2.25
3 1/2 ft. x 3 ft.	2.25	
3 1/2 ft. x 3 1/2 ft.	2.50	2.75
3 1/2 ft. x 4 ft.	2.75	3.00
4 ft. x 4 ft.		3.25

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.**

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg

Regina

Saskatoon

Calgary

Edmonton